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Technical Study 6  
**PATTERNS OF NATIVE  
EMPLOYMENT IN THE  
WINNIPEG LABOUR MARKET**  
Stewart J. Clatworthy  
July 1981



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## ABSTRACT

### PATTERNS OF NATIVE EMPLOYMENT IN THE WINNIPEG LABOUR MARKET

Stewart J. Clatworthy

This report highlights the principal findings of research investigating the demographic composition and economic circumstances of Winnipeg's Native population.

The research embraces four broad subject areas:

- a) recent patterns of Native migration to the city,
- b) the demographic composition of the urban Native population,
- c) patterns of employment and labour force activity among the urban Native population, and
- d) Native incomes and sources of income.

The research design differs from previous urban Native studies in two important respects. First, the analyses have been carried out in a comparative fashion for two major subgroups of the Native population -- Status (registered) Indians and Métis/Non-Status Indians -- as well as for the general population. Second, demographic information in association with recent conceptual work on life cycle and family development stages has been used to construct a set of 25 household subgroups which have been used as control variables.

Principal findings of the study are listed below:

- The present Native population of the survey area is estimated to be approximately 13,100, comprising about 5000 Status Indians and 8100 Métis and Non-Status Indians.

- The total Native population of Winnipeg is estimated at 23,000 including about 7900 Status Indians and 15,000 Métis and Non-Status Indians.
- Recent migration to the city appears to be somewhat smaller than expected. However, it remains substantial and should contribute to continued rapid growth in the city's Native population.
- Economic issues dominate reasons for migration to the city.
- Several aspects of the migration patterns of Status Indians and Métis/Non-Status Indians are similar, which suggests that the circumstances leading to migration may be similar for both subgroups.
- The present urban Native population is characterized by a very young population structure.
- Nearly one quarter of the increase in the labour force age group to 1985 is expected to be of Native ancestry.
- Demographic events, in particular the aging of the Native population, are likely to result in a reduction in the economic burden confronting the Native labour force during the decade. The burden, however, will continue to exceed that of the general city labour force by a substantial amount.
- Both subgroups experience great difficulty in the urban labour market. Problems appear to be most acute among young Status Indian men, and women from both subgroups.
- The unemployment rate of the Native population currently exceeds 30 per cent of the labour force, more than five times that of the general city population.
- With the exception of Métis/Non-Status males the majority of Native employment is irregular.
- Labour force participation among men (women) is approximately 25 (40) per cent lower among the Native, as opposed to the general population.
- Native employment is heavily concentrated in a few sectors of the urban economy.



- The Native labour force is for the most part employed in the city's lowest skill/lowest wage occupations, and occupational mobility appears to be largely non-existent.
- On average, Native household income is approximately one half that of the general city population.
- The majority of Native households are dependent on some form of transfer payment.

The employment and income disparities identified are sufficiently large to warrant the consideration of special policies and programs to address the needs and problems of the urban Native population. Of particular concern are Native single parents, a group which accounts for nearly one half of all Native household heads.

The movement of Native single parents into the urban labour force presents a serious dilemma. Due to the large size of most Native single parent families, payments under the current social assistance plan exceed employment earnings at the minimum wage level. for employment to be a viable economic alternative for Native single parents wages earned will have to be substantially larger than currently legislated minimums.

Unemployment was found to be most severe among young adults, especially women and Status Indian males. Existing and future employment programs could easily be tailored to reach these segments of the population more effectively.

At a general level, the study's results lead to the conclusion that the Native labour force is by and large locked into low-skill, low-entry-level, low-wage occupations. Some very aggressive forms of affirmative action programming may be required to break this pattern.

The majority of employment and social support programs available to Native migrants are designed to address the needs of non-Native society. The issue of special, comprehensive programming designed solely to meet the needs of Native migrants should be given careful consideration.



## SOMMAIRE

### PROFIL DE L'EMPLOI DES AUTOCHTONES SUR LE MARCHÉ DU TRAVAIL DE WINNIPEG

Stewart J. Clatworthy

Cette étude met en lumière les principales conclusions d'une recherche portant sur la structure démographique et la situation économique de la population autochtone de Winnipeg.

Les quatre grands sujets ayant fait l'objet de la recherche sont les suivants:

- a) les récents mouvements de migration des autochtones vers les centres urbains;
- b) la structure démographique de la population autochtone urbaine;
- c) le profil de l'emploi et le taux d'activité de la population autochtone urbaine, et
- d) les revenus et sources de revenu des autochtones.

Cette recherche diffère des études antérieures sur les autochtones urbains sur deux plans importants. Tout d'abord, les analyses relatives aux deux principaux sous-groupes de la population autochtone (c.-à-d. les Indiens inscrits, et les Métis et Indiens non inscrits) ainsi qu'à l'ensemble de la population étaient de nature comparative. En second lieu, nous sommes inspirés des données sur la structure démographique ainsi que des récents travaux de nature conceptuelle sur le cycle de vie et les différentes étapes de développement de la famille pour établir un ensemble de 25 sous-groupes de ménages qui ont servi de variables témoins dans notre analyse.

Voici les principales conclusions de l'étude:

- La population autochtone actuelle ayant fait l'objet de l'enquête se chiffre à environ 13 100 habitants dont 5 000 Indiens inscrits et 8 100 Métis et Indiens non inscrits

- La population autochtone de Winnipeg serait de 23 000 habitants dont 7 900 Indiens inscrits et 15 100 Métis et Indiens non inscrits.
- Le récent mouvement de migration vers la ville semble être moins important que prévu. Les taux actuels de migration demeurent toutefois élevés et devraient contribuer à la croissance rapide de la population autochtone de la ville.
- La situation économique semble être le principal motif de migration vers la ville.
- Plusieurs aspects de la migration des Indiens inscrits et des Métis ou des Indiens non inscrits sont semblables, ce qui suppose que les circonstances entourant la migration pourraient être semblables chez les deux sous-groupes.
- L'actuelle population autochtone urbaine est caractérisée par une structure démographique très jeune.
- On s'attend à ce que d'ici 1985 près de 25 % de l'augmentation du nombre d'actifs en âge de travailler soit d'origine autochtone.
- Les facteurs démographiques, tout particulièrement le vieillissement de la population active, atténueront probablement les problèmes économiques auxquels se heurteront les actifs autochtones au cours de la décennie. Néanmoins, leurs problèmes demeureront beaucoup plus sérieux que ceux de l'ensemble de la population active urbaine.
- Les deux sous-groupes de la population autochtone sont confrontés à beaucoup de difficultés sur le marché du travail urbain. En règle générale, les jeunes Indiens inscrits et les femmes des deux sous-groupes sont les plus touchés.
- Le taux de chômage de la population active autochtone dépasse actuellement les 30 %, soit cinq fois plus que le taux de chômage de l'ensemble de la population de la ville.
- Exception faite des Métis et des Indiens non inscrits (hommes), la majorité des autochtones n'occupent des emplois que de façon irrégulière ou périodique.



- Le taux d'activité des hommes et des femmes est respectivement d'environ 25 % et 40 % inférieur chez les autochtones par rapport au reste de la population.
- Sur le plan du travail, les autochtones se retrouvent dans quelques secteurs seulement de l'économie urbaine.
- La majeure partie des actifs autochtones de la ville occupent des emplois mal rémunérés et peu spécialisés. En outre, la mobilité professionnelle des membres des deux sous-groupes autochtones semble quasi inexistante.
- En moyenne, le revenu d'un ménage autochtone équivaut à environ la moitié de celui d'un ménage non autochtone de la ville.
- La majorité des ménages dépendent d'un régime quelconque de compensation du revenu.

Règle générale, les disparités sur les plans de l'emploi et du revenu que nous avons relevées sont suffisamment importantes pour justifier l'établissement de politiques et de programmes spéciaux visant à remédier aux besoins et aux problèmes de la population autochtone urbaine. Il y aurait lieu d'accorder une attention particulière aux familles monoparentales qui comptent pour près de la moitié de tous les ménages autochtones.

L'intégration à la population active urbaine des parents célibataires autochtones présente un grave dilemme. Comme la plupart des familles autochtones monoparentales sont nombreuses, les prestations qu'elles reçoivent dans le cadre du régime actuel d'aide sociale sont supérieures aux revenus provenant d'un emploi rémunéré au taux du salaire minimum. Pour que l'emploi soit une option économique adéquate pour les parents célibataires autochtones, les gains provenant de l'emploi devront être substantiellement plus élevés que les minimums actuellement en vigueur.



On constate que le chômage est plus aigu chez les jeunes adultes, tout particulièrement chez les femmes et les Indiens inscrits. Il serait aisé d'adapter les programmes d'emploi actuels et futurs aux besoins de ces groupes de la population.

De façon plus générale, les conclusions de l'étude indiquent que la population active autochtone est, dans l'ensemble, cantonnée dans les professions peu spécialisées et mal rémunérées et situées au bas de l'échelle. Il y aurait lieu d'élaborer des programmes d'action positive qui soient très dynamiques pour mettre fin à cette tendance.

La plupart des programmes d'aide sociale et d'emploi dont peuvent se prévaloir les migrants autochtones sont conçus pour répondre aux besoins de la société non autochtone. Il y aurait lieu d'envisager sérieusement l'élaboration de programmes spéciaux et exhaustifs, conçus uniquement pour répondre aux besoins des migrants autochtones.

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## INTRODUCTION

The past two decades have witnessed the movement of increasing numbers of native persons from rural areas and reservations to urban centres. Although this phenomenon has occurred in all regions of Canada, it has been especially pronounced in Canada's western provinces (e.g. Siggner 1979 and D.R.E.E., 1980) and has led to the very rapid growth of native populations in major prairie cities. A small, but rapidly growing, body of research has attempted to document various aspects of the native migration process. Major gaps in our understanding however, remain; especially with regard to the characteristics of and circumstances experienced by the native populations which now reside in urban centres.

This report highlights some of the principal findings of an on-going research program investigating the demographic composition and economic circumstances of Winnipeg's native population. Of particular concern in this study are issues related to patterns of employment and labour force activity among the city's native population.

It should be noted at the outset that the analysis is largely descriptive and exploratory in nature. We have taken this approach since the theoretical foundation of urban native research is poorly developed and since the data set upon which the study is based is relatively small (in terms of sample size), thus constraining the level of detail which can be accommodated in formal statistical analysis.

The report is organized into six sections. Section one outlines briefly the nature of previous urban native research with special emphasis on the employment patterns of urban native peoples. A second section provides an overview of the study area and a

discussion of the data bases, conceptual constraints and methodological frameworks employed in the study. Section three presents the results of an analysis of recent native migration into the city and provides estimates and projections of the size and demographic composition of the city's native population. Section four presents a series of indicators of native labour force activity and employment patterns including unemployment and labour force participation rates, occupational classifications, employment stability and occupational mobility. Analysis of native incomes, income adequacy, sources of incomes, and transfer payment dependency are included in section five. A brief summary and discussion of the implications of the study's findings for labour market policy follow.

## 1. RECENT NATIVE RESEARCH: THE MANITOBA CONTEXT

As noted in the introduction, research concerning the migration of native peoples to urban areas and more generally, research focussing on the characteristics and circumstances of urban native populations is scarce. Previous research can be classified according to three broad subject areas. First, a number of studies examine various facets of the migration process itself including such elements as frequency counts of the migrants, duration of migration, destination, reasons for migration, and so on. A second theme addresses the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of urban native peoples. For the most part this research has been descriptive in nature and, at least implicitly, has intended to compare urban natives to non-natives and/or rural natives. "Institutional" analysis constitutes the third major theme of urban native research. Such studies in general attempt examination of the growth and functioning of native institutions in urban settings and examination of the institutional interaction between native and non-native society. Underlying many of these studies is concern regarding urban native cultural and socio-political activities.

Existing research can also be grouped on methodological grounds. The bulk of existing work has relied on non-survey information (e.g. personal experiences, expert opinions and other impressionistic information). Although research of this type has provided some useful and insightful knowledge of the life experiences and socio-economic conditions of urban native people, such studies rarely support generalized statements regarding the total urban native population.

The second category of research, which can be described as quantitative, involves the use of survey/questionnaire techniques to establish data bases-capable of supporting statistical analysis. Survey based research presently comprises a very small portion of the available literature on urban native populations. Moreover, most existing survey based studies suffer from methodological and conceptual inadequacies.

#### 1-1 Recent Patterns of Migration in Manitoba

Research addressing the migration of native peoples to urban centres has been severely hampered by the lack of systematic collected data. The majority of existing research has been based on data contained in the D.I.A.N.D. band registries. This research (e.g. Siggner 1977,1979; Siggner and Locatelli 1980; D.R.E.E., 1980) has provided generally reliable estimates of the rate of movement of Status Indians off-reserves. In Manitoba for example, a recent D.R.E.E. (1980) study has revealed that approximately 25 percent (11,000) of the provincial Status Indian population resides off-reserve. The study also identifies several important parameters of recent migration patterns summarized below:

- a) In 1977, 46 percent of the off-reserve population was less than 14 years of age and 45 percent was between the ages of 15 and 44.



- b) There were significantly more women than men residing off-reserve, particularly among the 15-29 year age cohorts.
- c) Growth in the off-reserve population increased in all sub-regions of the province. Movement off-reserve was largest among bands located in southern regions of the province.

Although the D.I.A.N.D. band registries provide a useful starting point for investigation of native migration patterns, they do not contain information on the location of off-reserve residents and as such are of little use in addressing a number of very important questions regarding migration patterns.

Research concerning migration patterns of Métis and Non-Status Indians (MNSI) in Manitoba is virtually non-existent. Most studies to date which comment on MNSI migration have explicitly or implicitly assumed that the composition and size of the MNSI migrant population are similar (or in some fixed proportion) to the migrant Status Indian population. There are no available data to substantiate this assumption.

One of the most commonly addressed questions in existing research has been that of motivation or reasons for migration. The results which have emerged from several studies in this regard are generally consistent and point to the importance of economic and employment factors as the dominant reasons underlying migration. A Manitoba Indian Brotherhood (MIB, 1970) survey based on a sample of 846 Status Indians, found that 40.2 percent migrated for economic reasons. The Indian-Metis Urban Probe (I.U.S./IMFC, 1971) similarly found that 42.9 percent of natives interviewed cited economic reasons. These results are substantiated by several Winnipeg and Manitoba based case studies (e.g. Sealey and Kirkness, 1974; Lurie, 1967; Kerri, 1978; Schaeffer, 1978; CRDC, 1978) as well as by research in national perspective (e.g. Gerber, 1977).

Studies of reserve/rural community economic conditions would bear out the contentions of migration research. Not surprisingly such research finds high unemployment, low income, and high welfare dependency rates on reserves (see D.R.E.E. cited in CEIC, 1979: 3; Kerri, 1977; NCC/CEIC, 1977; IRSC, 1976). In addition to these descriptive works, analyses by Deprez and Sigurdson (1969: 9-10); Lithman (1973) and Kerri (1978) have led to the recommendation that reserves require economic development programmes not simply employment creation. These prescriptions are supported by Deprez's (1973) conclusion that educational upgrading is ineffective in the absence of economic development.

## 1-2 Native Economic Conditions and Employment

Few systematic studies of the economic conditions and employment patterns of Winnipeg's native population have been carried out. In addition, available research suffers from an inadequate disaggregation of the native population. Labour force activity and incomes, for example, have not been examined across various population characteristics such as household type, age, sex, education and native sub-group. Moreover, several very important issues related to native employment patterns have not been critically examined within the Winnipeg context, including occupational distributions, employment stability and occupational mobility. Studies in other provinces and those national in scope have touched upon these issues. Dosman (1972: 47-67) for example argued that there is little or no occupational mobility within the group he studied. Similarly, Stanbury (1975: 334, 101, 383, 180-192) and Nagler (1970: 56-60) found urban natives worked in 'low-skill', low-paying jobs and were often periodically unemployed and Mooney (1976: 401) found urban natives to be unemployed for longer periods and more often than non-natives in similar occupations. McCaskill (1970: 221-230), Atwell (1969: 30-31), and Stanbury

(1975: 376-377) have also argued that variables such as education level and length of time in the city did not significantly affect native employment and income.

A joint study by the Native Council of Canada and Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (1977) is the most comprehensive regarding Métis and Non-Status Indians. This national survey found that MNSI unemployment averaged 33 percent (p. 16), average weekly earnings were 16 percent below the Canadian average (p. 22), and only 31.3 percent were employed on a full-year basis (p. 24). Natives were also found to be highly over-represented in low-skill, low-pay, low-entry level occupations (p. 40, 44).

Although the NCC/CEIC study and the others mentioned earlier do not utilize the notion of a dual labour market, (see for example, Smith, 1976), their results seem to indicate the validity of the concept. The vast majority of urban and rural natives appear to be 'stuck' in a secondary labour market; that is, occupations which are low-paying, have low skill requirements, and present little opportunity for advancement. Although inconclusive, existing research suggests that there is very little movement into the primary labour market (occupations of higher skill level, high pay, and opportunities for advancement) either from the secondary market or through obtaining entry-level primary market occupations. The importance of this issue to employment policy and program development related to native peoples implies a need for more formal critical examination of the dual labour market construct.



## 2. THE STUDY AREA, DATA BASES AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

### 2-1 Employment Trends in Winnipeg

Since patterns of employment and labour force activity among a population are conditioned to a large extent by the size and nature of the demand for labour services it is useful to outline briefly some of the major trends in recent employment and economic growth in the Winnipeg study area. Although few formal analyses of the city's employment and economic base structure exist, it is possible with available statistics to identify major shifts in aggregate and sectoral employment growth.<sup>1</sup> Our review and synthesis of statistics leads to the following general observations:

- a) In contrast with other major urban centers in western Canada, recent employment and economic growth in Winnipeg has been sluggish.
- b) The rate of employment growth in the city has declined since 1971 relative to the nation and is now less than one half that of the Canadian economy (see Table 1 ).
- c) In spite of slow growth, the city has constantly experienced much lower rates of unemployment than the nation as a whole (see Table 2).
- d) Recent employment growth has tended to be concentrated in service industries and other non-goods producing sectors (e.g. public administration, financial and commercial services) (see Table 3 ).
- e) Manufacturing remains the largest employment sector in the city economy but has displayed relatively slow growth since 1971, (Table 3) and generally higher levels of labour surplus.

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1. This section of the report is not intended as a detailed analysis of employment patterns in Winnipeg. It has been included to provide the reader with some general background information about recent employment growth in the city. Such information should serve as the general context within which the study's findings concerning native employment and labour force activity should be interpreted.

TABLE 1

Employment Growth, Winnipeg and Canada

|         | <u>A</u><br><u>Winnipeg</u> | <u>B</u><br><u>Canada</u> | Ratio A/B |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1957-71 | 29.2%                       | 43.1%                     | .68       |
| 1971-76 | 11.3%                       | 17.2%                     | .66       |
| 1976-80 | 9.8%                        | 20.6%                     | .48       |

TABLE 2  
TREND IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES\*  
1966 - 1976  
(Average Annual)

| <u>Year</u>   | <u>Canada</u><br><u>(%)</u> | <u>Winnipeg</u><br><u>(%)</u> | <u>Winnipeg as %</u><br><u>of Canada</u> |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1966          | 3.6                         | 2.8                           | 77.8                                     |
| 1967          | 4.1                         | 2.7                           | 65.9                                     |
| 1968          | 4.8                         | 3.7                           | 77.1                                     |
| 1969          | 4.7                         | 2.8                           | 59.6                                     |
| 1970          | 5.9                         | 4.8                           | 81.4                                     |
| 1971          | 6.4                         | 5.2                           | 81.3                                     |
| 1972          | 6.8                         | 4.8                           | 76.2                                     |
| 1973          | 5.6                         | 4.0                           | 71.4                                     |
| 1974          | 5.4                         | 3.2                           | 59.3                                     |
| 1975          | 6.9                         | 4.0                           | 60.0                                     |
| 1976          | 7.1                         | 4.9                           | 69.0                                     |
| March<br>1980 | 8.3                         | 6.2                           | 75.0                                     |

\* Sources: NHA, 1978: 56  
Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 71-001

TABLE 3

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE BY SECTOR, 1957-1976<sup>1</sup>

| Sector                                      | Winnipeg                               |                |                |                |                | Canada                     |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|   | 1957                                   | 1961           | 1966           | 1971           | 1976           | 1957                       | 1961            | 1966            | 1971            | 1976            |
| Primary                                     | 2.0 <sup>2</sup><br>(1.1) <sup>3</sup> | 1.9<br>(1.0)   | 1.8<br>(0.9)   | 1.7<br>(0.7)   | 1.6<br>(0.6)   | 926 <sup>4</sup><br>(15.8) | 1,088<br>(17.9) | 1,068<br>(14.7) | 1,160<br>(14.3) | 1,499<br>(15.8) |
| Manufacturing                               | 38.4<br>(21.7)                         | 26.5<br>(20.0) | 41.3<br>(19.5) | 41.9<br>(18.2) | 45.2<br>(17.7) | 1,383<br>(23.6)            | 1,311<br>(21.5) | 1,618<br>(22.3) | 1,594<br>(19.6) | 1,677<br>(17.6) |
| Construction                                | 9.6<br>(5.4)                           | 11.3<br>(6.2)  | 12.3<br>(5.8)  | 11.1<br>(4.9)  | 10.9<br>(4.3)  | 525<br>(8.9)               | 420<br>(6.9)    | 541<br>(7.5)    | 484<br>(6.0)    | 478<br>(5.0)    |
| Transportation, Communication,<br>Utilities | 31.0<br>(17.5)                         | 26.2<br>(14.4) | 26.6<br>(12.5) | 26.3<br>(11.5) | 26.4<br>(10.3) | 593<br>(10.1)              | 557<br>(9.1)    | 599<br>(8.3)    | 638<br>(7.9)    | 717<br>(7.5)    |
| Trade                                       | 37.7<br>(21.2)                         | 36.8<br>(20.2) | 43.6<br>(20.6) | 45.7<br>(19.9) | 50.3<br>(10.3) | 866<br>(14.8)              | 905<br>(14.9)   | 1,104<br>(15.2) | 1,269<br>(15.6) | 1,558<br>(16.4) |
| Finance, Insurance,<br>Real Estate          | 9.2<br>(5.2)                           | 10.0<br>(5.5)  | 10.9<br>(5.1)  | 12.4<br>(5.4)  | 14.8<br>(5.8)  | 213<br>(3.6)               | 236<br>(3.9)    | 309<br>(3.9)    | 349<br>(4.2)    | 417<br>(4.6)    |
| Commercial Services                         | 13.3<br>(7.5)                          | 18.9<br>(10.3) | 23.0<br>(10.8) | 26.4<br>(11.5) | 33.8<br>(13.2) | 413<br>(7.0)               | 450<br>(7.4)    | 625<br>(8.6)    | 838<br>(10.3)   | 1,092<br>(11.5) |
| Non-Commercial Services                     | 16.2<br>(9.1)                          | 19.8<br>(10.9) | 25.1<br>(11.9) | 33.1<br>(14.4) | 36.7<br>(14.3) | 494<br>(8.4)               | 626<br>(10.3)   | 824<br>(11.4)   | 1,098<br>(13.5) | 1,230<br>(12.9) |
| Public Administration,<br>Defence           | 14.7<br>(8.3)                          | 15.6<br>(8.6)  | 18.5<br>(8.7)  | 20.7<br>(9.0)  | 25.4<br>(9.9)  | 458<br>(7.8)               | 497<br>(8.2)    | 586<br>(8.1)    | 693<br>(9.0)    | 829<br>(9.9)    |
| Undefined                                   | 5.4<br>(3.0)                           | 5.5<br>(3.0)   | 9.0<br>(4.3)   | 10.4<br>(4.5)  | 10.7<br>(4.2)  | —                          | —               | —               | —               | —               |

1. Source: NHA, 1978: 180, 182.

2. Actual number in 000's.

3. % of total employed labor force.

4. Includes undefined.



- f) Since 1976, an absolute decline in employment has occurred in the construction sector.
- g) During the past decade there has been a steady shift in employment opportunities away from the central city to suburban areas. This spatial shift has been most pronounced with respect to low-skill - low entry level jobs.

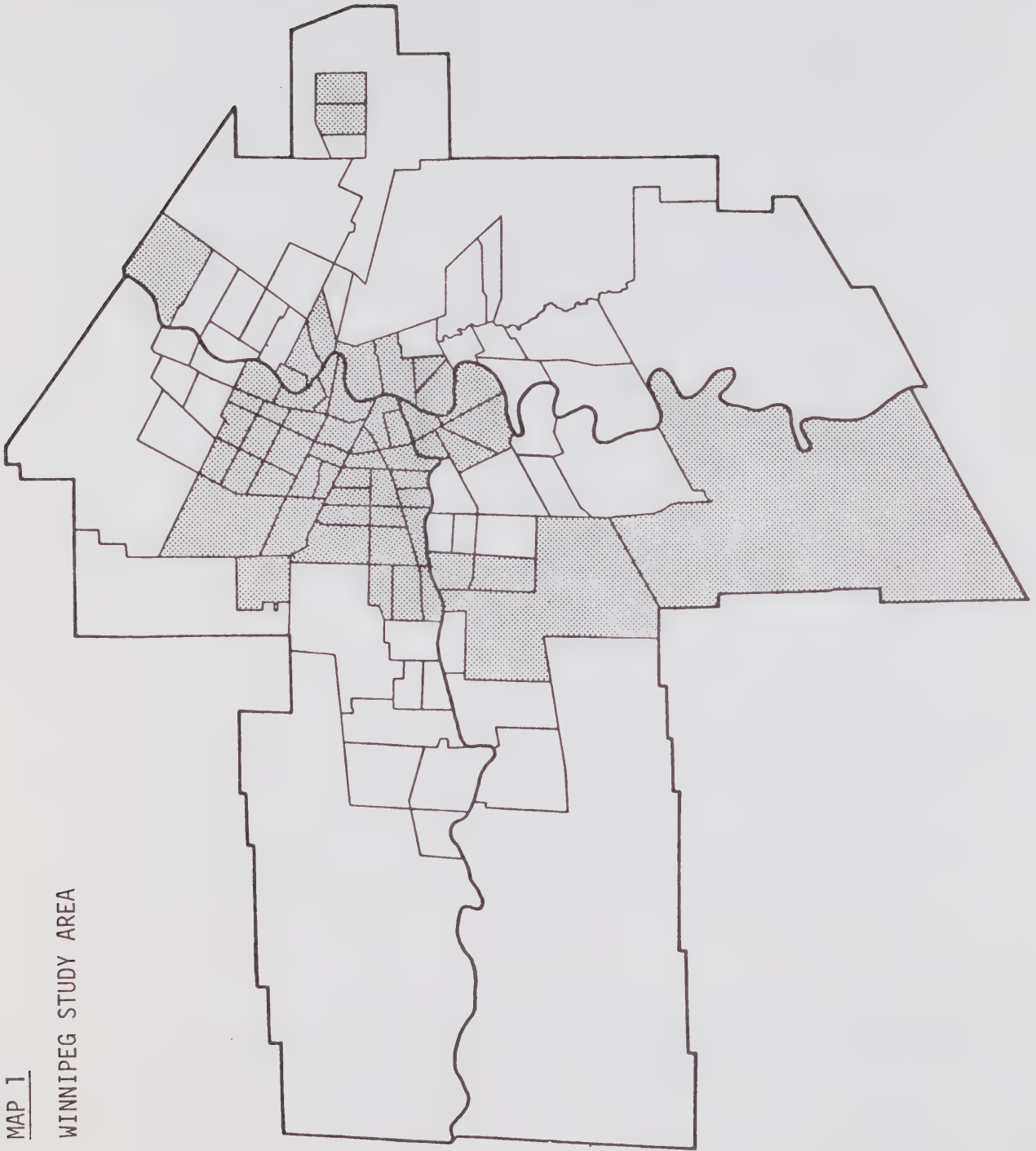
## 2-2 Data Bases

The majority of data employed in the study are contained in two data bases; the Urban Native Housing Data Base initiated by the Institute of Urban Studies (I.U.S.) in July 1979, and the Social Planning Council (S.P.C.) of Winnipeg Survey of Households and Housing Units compiled in 1977.

The I.U.S. urban native housing data base contains locational, demographic, socio-economic and housing unit information for a sample of native households residing in the Winnipeg metropolitan area. Statistics presented in this report are based on observations contained in the data base as of September 15, 1980. At that time the survey coverage included all of the central city area and approximately one half of the outer city and developed suburban areas. Census tracts covered by the survey are illustrated in Map 1.

Observations on 614 native households and 2,303 native individuals were available for the study. This sample was obtained through interviewer contacts with more than 18,000 households. Interviewers were instructed to contact households residing at every fifth (tenth) inner city (outer city) residential address recorded on postal carrier route lists. Information was recorded only for those households indicating the presence of at least one household member of native ancestry.

MAP 1  
WINNIPEG STUDY AREA



CENSUS TRACTS INCLUDED IN I.U.S. NATIVE DATA BASE SURVEY TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1980

The majority of data (employed in this study) relating to the general population of the city is drawn from the S.P.C. data file. This data file includes observations on 1,444 households residing in the metropolitan area. Appendix A describes the range and nature of information included in both the I.U.S. and S.P.C. data files.

Most of the statistics presented in this report are population estimates generated from the sample data. With respect to the native population, estimates for the total city have been generated only for the purpose of projecting the size of the labour force. All other segments of the study present estimates for the native populations residing in the area covered by the survey (i.e. the shaded areas on Map 1).<sup>2</sup> The general procedure for estimation is outlined briefly in Appendix B.

## 2-3 Conceptual and Methodological Issues

Several important conceptual and methodological weaknesses are present in much of the existing research on urban native populations. First, there has been no attempt to date to systematically analyse the demographic structure of the urban native population according to household sub-groups. In that employment patterns, incomes, economic needs and levels of consumption are closely associated with life cycle stages or

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2. Although estimates for the survey area are unbiased, incomplete survey coverage in the outer city area does not permit unbiased estimates to be generated for the total city at this time. In generating city wide estimates for projecting labour force growth, we have assumed that the outer city areas covered by the survey are representative of the total outer city area. It is our belief that this assumption will lead to somewhat higher than actual estimates. The reader should bear this in mind when reviewing the projections.



family development status (e.g. Rogers, 1962), the failure to include some notion of household type in previous research represents a serious deficiency.

Second, few studies have attempted to compare directly the demographic composition and employment patterns of Status Indians to Métis and Non-Status Indians or to compare directly the attributes of the native population to those of the non-native or "general" population residing in the same urban area. As such many of the findings of earlier research lack a well defined reference point for determining structural differences between the native and general populations.

Third, the majority of formal statistical analyses of the urban native population have employed unwarranted assumptions concerning the nature of structural relationships which purport to explain behavior patterns.<sup>3</sup> The present theoretical bases of behavioral research rarely support the use of such rigid assumptions.

The present study attempts to some extent to overcome the deficiencies of earlier work outlined above. Whenever possible the analyses have been conducted in comparative fashion, providing similar statistical indicators for two major sub-groups of the urban native population (i.e. Status Indians and Métis/Non-Status Indians) and for the total population of the study area. In addition, some segments of the analyses also distinguish

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3. Stanbury's (1975) use of multiple regression procedure for example, presupposes the linearity and additivity of variable effects on migration behavior and employment.

between recent native migrants and the residual native population thus permitting more detailed examination of patterns of recent migration behavior.

Secondly, demographic information in conjunction with recent work on life cycle and family development stages (e.g. Glick and Parke, 1965; Rogers, 1962; and Strazheim, 1975) has been used to construct a set of 25 household sub-groups. These sub-groups, which appear in Table 4, have been used where possible as control variables in the ensuing analyses. A note of caution is appropriate in this regard. The classification scheme used in this study relies heavily on notions of family development put forth to account for household patterns in general society. The conceptual relevance of this scheme to household composition within a native population is largely unexplored. Although a limited amount of experimentation with alternative typologies (e.g. the inclusion of concepts of extended and multi-generational families) has been undertaken by the author, the relatively small size of the data base places severe constraints on the level of detail which can be incorporated into any classification scheme. A substantial amount of additional work on this important issue is required.

The concepts of employment, unemployment and labour force participation used in this study are those used in the labour force survey. Analyses relating to native occupational structure make use of the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations (CCDO) major employment group (i.e. first 2 digits of the CCDO) concept and the Blishen-McRoberts index of socio-economic status (S.E.S.). Appendix C provides a brief discussion of these concepts as they relate to analysis in this study.

Table 4

HOUSEHOLD TYPOLOGY EMPLOYED IN THE STUDY

| Household Type                       |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <u>Numeric Code</u>                  | <u>Description</u>                      |
| <u>NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS</u>         |   |
| 1                                    | Single Males <65 yr.                    |
| 2                                    | Single Females <65 yr.                  |
| 3                                    | Single Persons ≥65 yr.                  |
| 4                                    | Other Non-Families                      |
| (1-4)                                | All Non-Families                        |
| <u>FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS</u>             |   |
| <u>(i) Childless Married Couples</u> |   |
| 5                                    | Childless Married Couples               |
| 6                                    | Childless Married Couples (extended)    |
| 7                                    | Childless Married Couples with lodgers  |
| (5-7)                                | All Childless Married Couples           |
| <u>(ii) Two-Parent Families</u>      |   |
| 8                                    | Young (oldest child <5 yr.)             |
| 9                                    | Young (extended or multi-generational)  |
| 10                                   | Young (with lodgers)                    |
| (8-10)                               | All Young Two-Parent Families           |
| 11                                   | Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)          |
| 12                                   | Mature (extended or multi-generational) |
| 13                                   | Mature (with lodgers)                   |
| (11-13)                              | All Mature Two-Parent Families          |
| 14                                   | Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)            |
| 15                                   | Older (extended or multi-generational)  |
| 16                                   | Older (with lodgers)                    |
| (14-16)                              | All Older Two Parent Families           |
| (8-16)                               | All Two Parent Families                 |

(continued)



(Table 4 cont'd)

Household Type

| <u>Numeric<br/>Code</u> | <u>Description</u>                      |
|-------------------------|---|
| (iii)                   | <u>Single Parent Families</u>           |
| 17                      | Young (oldest child <5 yr.)             |
| 18                      | Young (extended or multi-generational)  |
| 19                      | Young (with lodgers)                    |
| (17-19)                 | All Young Single Parent Families        |
| 20                      | Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)          |
| 21                      | Mature (extended or multi-generational) |
| 22                      | Mature (with lodgers)                   |
| (20-22)                 | All Mature Single Parent Families       |
| 23                      | Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)            |
| 24                      | Older (extended or multi-generational)  |
| 25                      | Older (with lodgers)                    |
| (23-25)                 | All Older Single Parent Families        |
| (17-25)                 | All Single Parent Families              |
| (1-25)                  | All Households                          |

Statistical manipulation of the data is restricted for the most part to percentage distributions and ratios. Where formal comparative analyses have been undertaken contingency table analysis ( $\chi^2$  statistics) have been employed. Such analyses utilize weighted sample data rather than population estimates.

### 3. DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION AND PATTERNS OF RECENT MIGRATION

#### 3-1 Population Size

During the past decade several attempts have been made to estimate the size of Winnipeg's native population. For the most part these estimates have been based on highly questionable procedures (e.g. so called expert opinions, records of social service utilization, etc.). Johnston (1979) has recently reviewed and collated much of the existing work in this regard and has noted that present estimates range from as low as 12,000 to as high as 80,000 individuals.

Based on the I.U.S. data, the native population of the survey area (i.e. shaded area in Map 1) is estimated to be roughly 13,100, comprising about 5,000 Status Indians, and 8,100 Métis and Non-Status Indians. Assuming that the outer city areas covered by the survey are representative of the total outer city area, we estimate the city's total native population to be approximately 23,000 including about 7,900 Status Indians and about 15,100 Métis and Non-Status Indians.

#### 3-2 Recent Migration Patterns

Very little is currently known about the growth rate of Winnipeg's native population. Schaeffer (1978) has suggested that the net migration of Status Indians to the city is about 1,000 per year, however, no methodology is presented to support

the figure. Although it is not possible to estimate the net migration rate directly from the I.U.S. data, it is possible to obtain approximations of the rate, as well as the demographic composition of the migrant population. These approximations, which appear in Table 5, obtain from the averaging of population frequencies for that sub-group of migrants who moved to the city more than 12 but less than 61 months prior to the survey date. The estimation procedure is contained in Appendix B.

The table reconfirms several previously identified dimensions of native migration patterns in Manitoba. For example, the age and sex composition of Status Indian migrants mirrors that of the Manitoba off-reserve population noted in D.R.E.E. (1980). Fifty percent of the Status Indian migrants are less than 15 years of age and more than 90 percent are less than 45 years of age. The migrant population also includes larger concentrations of females (noted in D.R.E.E. 1980). The Métis/Non-Status Indian migrant population does not differ significantly from the Status Indian population with respect to age and sex composition.

The estimated rate of net migration (474 Status Indians/year and 676 MNSI/year) is much smaller than that suggested by Schaeffer (1978) and more recently by Krotz (1980). The I.U.S. data although not conclusive suggests that annual net migration to the city is in the range of 1000-1200; about one half the rate implied by Schaeffer (1978).<sup>4</sup>

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4. The net migration figures for Status Indians appearing in Table 5 compare favourably with recent off-reserve growth figures estimated from the D.I.A.N.D. band registries. Since 1976 growth in the off-reserve Status Indian population has approximated 800/year. Our analysis suggests that roughly 60-65 percent of the off-reserve movement is to Winnipeg. This is roughly equivalent to the proportion of the total off-reserve population residing in Winnipeg.



Table 5  
ESTIMATED ANNUAL NET MIGRATION TO WINNIPEG BY AGE GROUP, SEX  
AND NATIVE GROUP, WINNIPEG 1980\*

| Group                    | Age Group (Years) |     |       |       |       |       |       |       | Total |     |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
|                          | 0-4               | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-39 | 40-44 | 45-64 |       | 65+ |
| Status Indians           |                   |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Males                    | 22                | 31  | 21    | 15    | 29    | 23    | 1     | 7     | 3     | 152 |
| Females                  | 94                | 53  | 18    | 39    | 15    | 67    | 2     | 11    | 23    | 322 |
| TOTAL                    | 116               | 84  | 39    | 54    | 44    | 90    | 3     | 18    | 26    | 474 |
| Métis/Non-Status Indians |                   |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Males                    | 17                | 14  | 33    | 38    | 22    | 117   | 0     | 33    | 1     | 275 |
| Females                  | 73                | 55  | 69    | 23    | 58    | 74    | 24    | 23    | 2     | 401 |
| TOTAL                    | 90                | 69  | 102   | 61    | 80    | 191   | 24    | 56    | 3     | 676 |

\* Population living in city for >12 months and ≤60 months/4

Table 6 presents an alternative view of the demographic structure of migrants by identifying the distribution among household sub-groups. Young and mature families and single parent families represent the most common household types among the migrant populations of both native sub-groups. The dominance of families among the migrant population is not surprising in light of earlier findings regarding the youthful age structure of the migrant population.

### 3-3 Migrant Origin Areas

Table 7 documents the distribution amongst five origin regions of Winnipeg's native household heads. The four origin regions within the province (see Map 2), have been defined by D.R.E.E. (1980) to reflect regional variations in economic base structure, as well as proximity to the major urban areas in the southern portion of the province. The table reveals that although most Status Indians migrated from bands located in the southern regions of the province, significant numbers have also moved from the more remote forest fringe and northern regions. In part the patterns appearing in the table reflect variations in the absolute size of the Indian populations of the origin regions. Table 8 which controls for these size variations suggests that relative to base populations, migration to the city has been greatest among members of bands located in the forest fringe and southern regions. In general, these bands are located closer to the city.

Migration to the city from out-of province has also been significant (12.3 percent of Status Indian household heads). Closer examination of this migrant sub-group reveals that the majority of out-of-province migrants moved from bands located in Saskatchewan and north-western Ontario suggesting that Winnipeg's attraction as a destination centre for native migration extends well beyond the provincial boundaries.

Table 6  
RECENT MIGRANTS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND NATIVE GROUP  
WINNIPEG, 1980\*

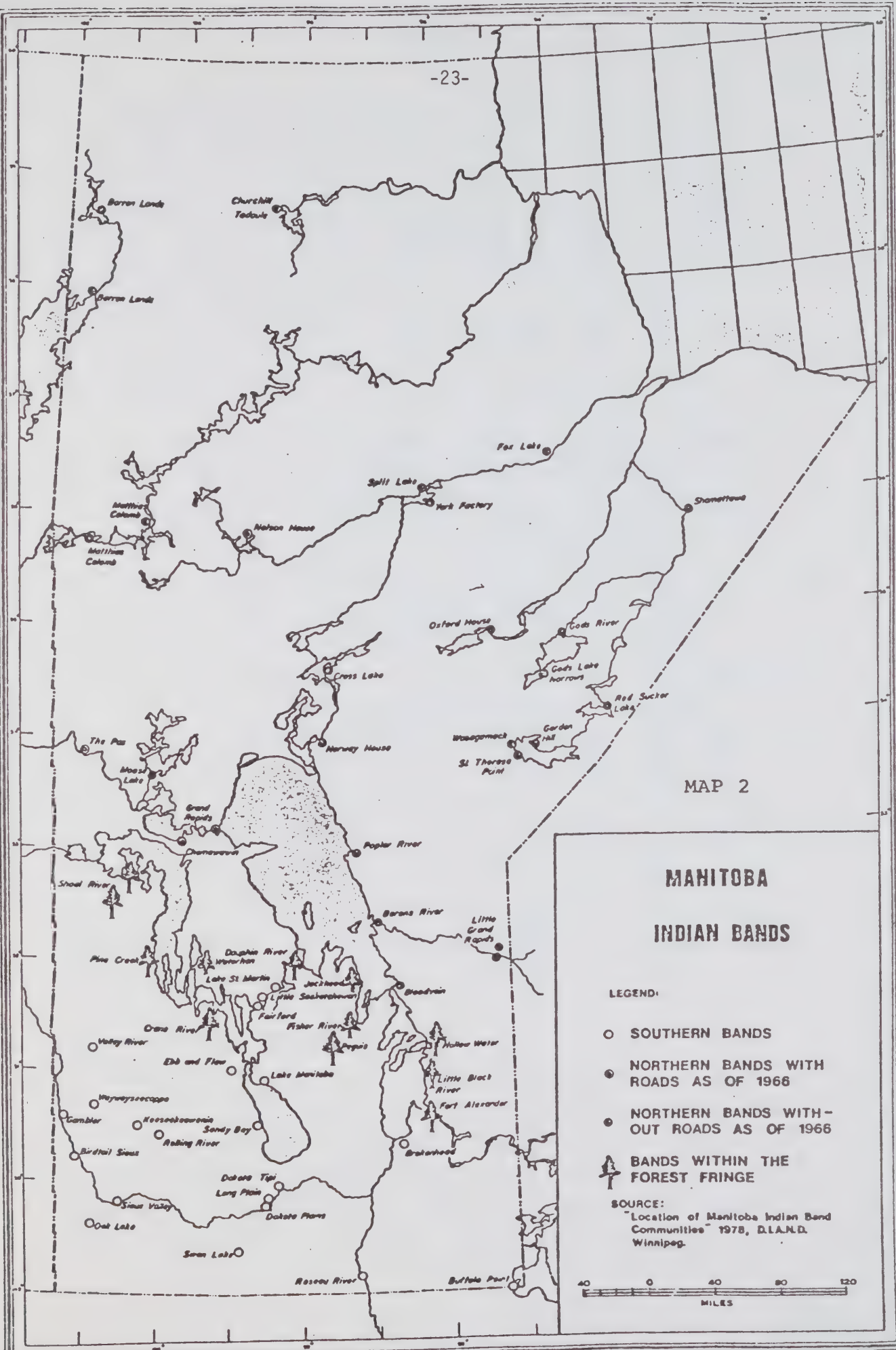
| Numeric<br>Code               | Description                        | Status | Native Group        |        |            |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|------------|
|                               |                                    |        | Métis<br>Non-Status | %      | Total<br>% |
| (1-4)                         | A11 Non-Family Households          | 34     | 39                  | (11.2) | 73 (8.9)   |
| (5-7)                         | A11 Childless Couples              | 50     | 59                  | (17.0) | 109 (13.3) |
| <u>TWO PARENT FAMILIES</u>    |                                    |        |                     |        |            |
| (8-10)                        | A11 Young (oldest child <5 yr.)    | 79     | 34                  | (9.8)  | 113 (13.8) |
| (11-13)                       | A11 Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.) | 92     | 88                  | (25.4) | 180 (22.0) |
| (14-16)                       | A11 Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)   | 24     | 20                  | (5.8)  | 44 (5.4)   |
| (8-16)                        | A11 Two Parent Families            | 195    | 142                 | (40.9) | 337 (41.2) |
| <u>SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES</u> |                                    |        |                     |        |            |
| (17-19)                       | A11 Young (oldest child <5 yr.)    | 57     | 17                  | (4.9)  | 74 (9.1)   |
| (20-22)                       | A11 Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.) | 100    | 72                  | (20.7) | 172 (21.0) |
| (23-25)                       | A11 Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)   | 34     | 18                  | (5.2)  | 52 (6.4)   |
| (17-25)                       | A11 Single Parent Families         | 191    | 107                 | (30.8) | 298 (36.5) |
| (1-25)                        | ALL HOUSEHOLDS                     | 470    | 347                 | (99.9) | 817 (99.9) |

\* Recent migrant population defined as those individuals who moved to the city during the previous 35 month period.

Table 7  
ORIGIN REGIONS OF NATIVE HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY  
NATIVE GROUP, WINNIPEG NATIVE POPULATION 1980

| <u>Region</u>    | <u>Status</u> | <u>%</u>      | <u>Métis/<br/>Non-Status</u> | <u>%</u>      |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Southern         | 423           | (34.6)        | 873                          | (42.3)        |
| Forest Fringe    | 343           | (28.0)        | 264                          | (12.8)        |
| Northern         | 295           | (24.1)        | 244                          | (11.8)        |
| Winnipeg         | 11            | (0.9)         | 392                          | (19.0)        |
| Outside Province | <u>151</u>    | <u>(12.3)</u> | <u>291</u>                   | <u>(14.1)</u> |
| TOTAL            | 1,223         | (99.9)        | 2,064                        | (100.0)       |





MAP 2

# MANITOBA

## INDIAN BANDS

### LEGEND:

- SOUTHERN BANDS
- NORTHERN BANDS WITH ROADS AS OF 1966
- NORTHERN BANDS WITHOUT ROADS AS OF 1966
- 🌲 BANDS WITHIN THE FOREST FRINGE

### SOURCE:

"Location of Manitoba Indian Band Communities" 1978, D.I.A.N.D. Winnipeg.

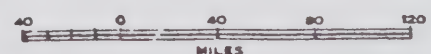


Table 8  
ORIGIN OF STATUS INDIANS BY  
BAND LOCATION AND MIGRANT STATUS, WINNIPEG, 1980

| <u>Band Region</u> | <u>Migrants</u> | Winnipeg         |                 |                  | Provincial<br>Total | Odds Ratio |            |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
|                    |                 | <u>%<br/>(A)</u> | <u>Residual</u> | <u>%<br/>(B)</u> |                     | <u>A/C</u> | <u>B/C</u> |
| Southern           | 201             | (54.9)           | 222             | (31.9)           | (28.0)              | 1.96       | 1.14       |
| Forest Fringe      | 64              | (17.5)           | 279             | (40.1)           | (22.0)              | 0.80       | 1.83       |
| Northern           | <u>101</u>      | <u>(27.6)</u>    | <u>194</u>      | <u>(27.9)</u>    | <u>(50.0)</u>       | 0.55       | 0.56       |
| TOTAL              | 366             | (100.0)          | 695             | (99.9)           | (100.0)             |            |            |

The greater degree of interaction of Métis and Non-Status Indians with the city and the more urbanized southern region of the province is also reflected in Table 7. Nineteen percent of Métis/Non-Status Indian household heads identified Winnipeg as their community of origin. Moreover, an additional 42 percent moved to the city from communities or settlements located in the province's southern region.

### 3-4 Reasons for Migration

As noted in Section 1, several recent studies have attempted to identify the reasons underlying native migration to the city. The findings of these studies are generally consistent and point to the importance of the desire for better employment and educational opportunities and the desire to escape problems experienced on the reserve. The reasons cited by respondents to the I.U.S. survey for the most part are consistent with the results of previous work (see Table 9). In general the desire for employment was the dominant reason cited for migration. Our analysis, however, reveals that reasons for migration differ between sex groups (see Table A-1 in Appendix D). Female respondents were more likely to cite problems on the reserve or in their previous home community and family ties in the city as reasons for migration to the city. The patterns of response do not differ significantly by native sub-group suggesting that both sub-groups are subjected to the same types of conditions and pressures which induce stress and migration.

### 3-5 Return Migration and Hyper-Mobility

One of the findings of several previous native migration studies is the phenomenon of what Siggner has termed 'hyper-mobility'; the tendency for substantial back and forth movement to and from reserves or home communities and the city. The I.U.S. data (Table 10) confirms the existence of this dimension of the migration process among both sub-groups of the native population, although the size

Table 9

REASONS FOR MIGRATING TO WINNIPEG BY MIGRANT STATUS  
SEX AND NATIVE GROUP, NATIVE HOUSEHOLD HEADS  
WINNIPEG, 1980

| Population<br>Subgroup                        | Percent of Total Subgroup Responses |                  |                |                |               |  | Problems at<br>Old Home | Other      | Total<br>Responses |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|
|   | <u>Employment</u>                   | <u>Education</u> | <u>Medical</u> | <u>Housing</u> | <u>Family</u> |  |                         |            |                    |
| A. <u>Recent Migrants</u>                     |                                     |                  |                |                |               |  |                         |            |                    |
| i) <u>Status Indians</u>                      |                                     |                  |                |                |               |  |                         |            |                    |
| Males   | 45.2                                | 14.2             | 8.9            | 7.8            | 7.4           |  | 13.8                    | 2.6        | 372                |
| Females                                       | <u>13.2</u>                         | <u>16.2</u>      | <u>10.9</u>    | <u>11.9</u>    | <u>20.7</u>   |  | <u>20.4</u>             | <u>6.5</u> | <u>246</u>         |
| Total   | 32.7                                | 15.0             | 9.7            | 9.4            | 12.6          |  | 16.3                    | 4.2        | 618                |
| ii) <u>Métis/Non-Status<br/>      Indians</u> |                                     |                  |                |                |               |  |                         |            |                    |
| Males   | 54.8                                | 14.6             | 1.5            | 14.7           | 7.9           |  | 5.1                     | 1.5        | 208                |
| Females                                       | <u>15.5</u>                         | <u>12.5</u>      | <u>6.0</u>     | <u>3.5</u>     | <u>19.6</u>   |  | <u>41.1</u>             | <u>1.8</u> | <u>168</u>         |
| Total   | 37.2                                | 13.6             | 3.5            | 9.8            | 13.0          |  | 21.3                    | 1.6        | 376                |
| B. <u>Residual Households</u>                 |                                     |                  |                |                |               |  |                         |            |                    |
| i) <u>Status Indians</u>                      |                                     |                  |                |                |               |  |                         |            |                    |
| Males   | 42.3                                | 11.7             | 9.7            | 8.2            | 15.2          |  | 3.0                     | 9.8        | 398                |
| Females                                       | <u>15.1</u>                         | <u>10.9</u>      | <u>5.1</u>     | <u>5.3</u>     | <u>24.7</u>   |  | <u>31.8</u>             | <u>7.0</u> | <u>547</u>         |
| Total   | 26.6                                | 11.3             | 7.1            | 6.5            | 20.7          |  | 19.6                    | 8.1        | 945                |
| ii) <u>Métis/Non-Status<br/>      Indians</u> |                                     |                  |                |                |               |  |                         |            |                    |
| Males   | 52.1                                | 10.6             | 8.9            | 6.3            | 13.8          |  | 4.8                     | 3.6        | 763                |
| Females                                       | <u>16.8</u>                         | <u>9.2</u>       | <u>6.9</u>     | <u>4.4</u>     | <u>38.6</u>   |  | <u>19.6</u>             | <u>4.6</u> | <u>804</u>         |
| Total   | 34.0                                | 9.9              | 7.8            | 5.4            | 26.4          |  | 12.4                    | 4.1        | 1,567              |



Table 10

NUMBER OF TIMES A RESIDENT OF WINNIPEG, NATIVE HOUSEHOLD HEADS  
BY NATIVE GROUP AND MIGRANT STATUS, WINNIPEG 1980

| Group                               | Number of Times a Resident |               |               |                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
|                                     | <u>1</u>                   | <u>2</u>      | <u>3+</u>     | <u>Total</u>     |
| <u>Recent Migrants</u>              |                            |               |               |                  |
| Status Indians                      | 254<br>(54.3)              | 136<br>(29.1) | 78<br>(16.7)  | 468<br>(100.1)   |
| Métis/Non-Status Indians            | 178<br>(51.4)              | 98<br>(28.3)  | 70<br>(20.2)  | 346<br>(99.9)    |
| Total                               | 432<br>(53.1)              | 234<br>(28.7) | 148<br>(18.2) | 814<br>(100.0)   |
| <u>Total Native Household Heads</u> |                            |               |               |                  |
| Status Indians                      | 836<br>(68.4)              | 253<br>(20.7) | 134<br>(11.0) | 1,223<br>(100.1) |
| Métis/Non-Status Indians            | 1,472<br>(71.4)            | 477<br>(23.1) | 114<br>(5.5)  | 2,063<br>(100.0) |
| Total                               | 2,308<br>(70.2)            | 730<br>(22.2) | 248<br>(7.5)  | 3,286<br>(99.9)  |

of the hyper-mobile population (i.e. those individuals who have lived in the city 3 or more times) appears somewhat smaller than that expected on the basis of Siggner's study (1977) of migration patterns during the 1966-1971 period. It should be noted however, that the I.U.S. data may underestimate the size of the 'hyper-mobile' population in that the bulk of the survey was carried out during the summer months, a period during which many migrants are believed to have returned to reserves and rural areas.

Although 'hyper-mobility' may be less common among Manitoba's native population than Siggner's (1977) work on Canadian Status Indians suggests, return migration to the city is quite common among both native sub-groups. Nearly one half of recent migrant household heads indicated that they had lived in the city on at least one prior occasion.

### 3-6 Migration Intentions

Tables 11 and 12 document the migration intentions of select sub-groups of the city's native population. The tables indicate that only a small portion of the population (7.4 percent of Status Indians and 3.0 percent of Métis/Non-Status Indians) planned to move away from the city during the coming year. Clearly most of the population regard themselves to be permanent city residents. The desire to leave the city is greatest among young (15-24 year old ) Status Indians, particularly males. This may reflect the greater difficulties experienced by these sub-groups in the urban labour market. The findings however, are also consistent with the notion that a segment of the native population moves to the city with clearly established intentions of returning to the reserve after a short period of time (i.e. "urban users").

Table 11  
MIGRATION INTENTIONS OF STATUS INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS  
BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, WINNIPEG, 1980

| Subgroup     | Migration Intentions |        |            |        |       |         |
|--------------|----------------------|--------|------------|--------|-------|---------|
|              | Stay in City         |        | Leave City |        | Total |         |
| Males        |                      |        |            |        |       |         |
| < 25 years   | 76                   | (79.2) | 20         | (20.8) | 96    | (100.0) |
| 25+ years    | 431                  | (93.1) | 32         | (6.9)  | 463   | (100.0) |
| Total        | 507                  | (90.7) | 52         | (9.3)  | 559   | (100.0) |
| Females      |                      |        |            |        |       |         |
| < 25 years   | 123                  | (87.2) | 18         | (12.8) | 141   | (100.0) |
| 25+ years    | 502                  | (96.0) | 21         | (4.0)  | 523   | (100.0) |
| Total        | 625                  | (94.1) | 39         | (5.9)  | 664   | (100.0) |
| Total Status |                      |        |            |        |       |         |
| < 25 years   | 199                  | (84.0) | 38         | (16.0) | 237   | (100.0) |
| 25+ years    | 933                  | (94.6) | 53         | (5.4)  | 986   | (100.0) |
| Total        | 1,132                | (92.6) | 91         | (7.4)  | 1,223 | (100.0) |

Table 12  
MIGRATION INTENTIONS OF MÉTIS/NON-STATUS INDIAN HOUSEHOLD HEADS  
BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, WINNIPEG, 1980

| Subgroup               | Migration Intentions |        |            |       |       |         |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------|------------|-------|-------|---------|
|                        | Stay in City         |        | Leave City |       | Total |         |
| Males                  |                      |        |            |       |       |         |
| <25 years              | 152                  | (95.6) | 7          | (4.4) | 159   | (100.0) |
| 25+ years              | 919                  | (97.7) | 22         | (2.3) | 941   | (100.0) |
| Total                  | 1,071                | (97.4) | 29         | (2.6) | 1,100 | (100.0) |
| Females                |                      |        |            |       |       |         |
| <25 years              | 206                  | (95.4) | 10         | (4.6) | 216   | (100.0) |
| 25+ years              | 725                  | (96.9) | 23         | (3.1) | 748   | (100.0) |
| Total                  | 931                  | (96.6) | 33         | (3.4) | 964   | (100.0) |
| Total Métis/Non-Status |                      |        |            |       |       |         |
| <25 years              | 358                  | (95.5) | 17         | (4.5) | 375   | (100.0) |
| 25+ years              | 1,644                | (97.3) | 45         | (2.7) | 1,689 | (100.0) |
| Total                  | 2,002                | (97.0) | 62         | (3.0) | 2,064 | (100.0) |



### 3-7 Demographic Composition: Native and Total City Population

The age and sex composition of the city's total native population (i.e. recent migrants and the residual population) is generally similar to that of the recent migrant population identified earlier in this section of the report. Table 13 reveals that although there exist some differences in the age structure between native groups, both groups are characterized by large concentrations of children and very small numbers of elderly. With few exceptions, females dominate all age cohorts among both native groups. The age structure of the native population contrasts sharply with that of the general city population which includes fewer children and substantially larger concentrations of older age groups. These differences are illustrated graphically in Figure 1 in the form of odds-ratios.<sup>5</sup> Several well-documented demographic processes underlie these structural differences including much higher native fertility rates and the substantially longer average life span of the non-native population.

Like age composition household composition among the two native groups is quite similar (Table 14 ). Both segments of the native population are characterized by large concentrations of family households, particularly single parent families. This latter group (type 17-25), accounts for approximately 43 percent of all native households.

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5. The odds-ratio relates the probability of occurrence in a specific-age cohort among the native population to the probability of membership in the same age cohort among the total study area population. An odds-ratio greater (less) than one indicates a higher (lower) relative concentration among the native population.

Table 13

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION OF NATIVE POPULATION  
BY NATIVE SUBGROUP, WINNIPEG 1980

| POPULATION<br>SUBGROUP          | AGE COHORT (YEARS) |                 |                 |                |              | TOTAL            |               |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
|                                 | 0-14               | 15-24           | 25-44           | 45-64          | 65+          |                  |               |
| <u>Status Indians</u>           |                    |                 |                 |                |              |                  |               |
| Males                           | 937                | 370             | 336             | 168            | 30           | 1,841            | (37.1)        |
| Females                         | <u>1,533</u>       | <u>601</u>      | <u>698</u>      | <u>199</u>     | <u>88</u>    | <u>3,119</u>     | <u>(62.9)</u> |
| Total                           | 2,470<br>(49.8)    | 971<br>(19.6)   | 1,034<br>(20.8) | 367<br>(7.4)   | 118<br>(2.4) | 4,960<br>(100.0) | (100.0)       |
| <u>Metis/Non-Status Indians</u> |                    |                 |                 |                |              |                  |               |
| Males                           | 1,581              | 733             | 770             | 418            | 71           | 3,573            | (44.0)        |
| Females                         | <u>1,787</u>       | <u>1,228</u>    | <u>988</u>      | <u>494</u>     | <u>52</u>    | <u>4,549</u>     | <u>(56.0)</u> |
| Total                           | 3,368<br>(41.5)    | 1,961<br>(24.1) | 1,758<br>(21.6) | 912<br>(11.2)  | 123<br>(1.5) | 8,122<br>(99.9)  | (100.0)       |
| <u>Total Native</u>             |                    |                 |                 |                |              |                  |               |
| Males                           | 2,518              | 403             | 1,106           | 586            | 101          | 5,414            | (41.4)        |
| Females                         | <u>3,320</u>       | <u>1,829</u>    | <u>1,686</u>    | <u>693</u>     | <u>140</u>   | <u>7,668</u>     | <u>(58.6)</u> |
| Total                           | 5,838<br>(44.6)    | 2,932<br>(22.4) | 2,792<br>(21.3) | 1,279<br>(9.8) | 241<br>(1.8) | 13,082<br>(99.9) | (100.0)       |

Figure 1  
STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NATIVE AND TOTAL CITY POPULATION  
AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION, WINNIPEG, 1980

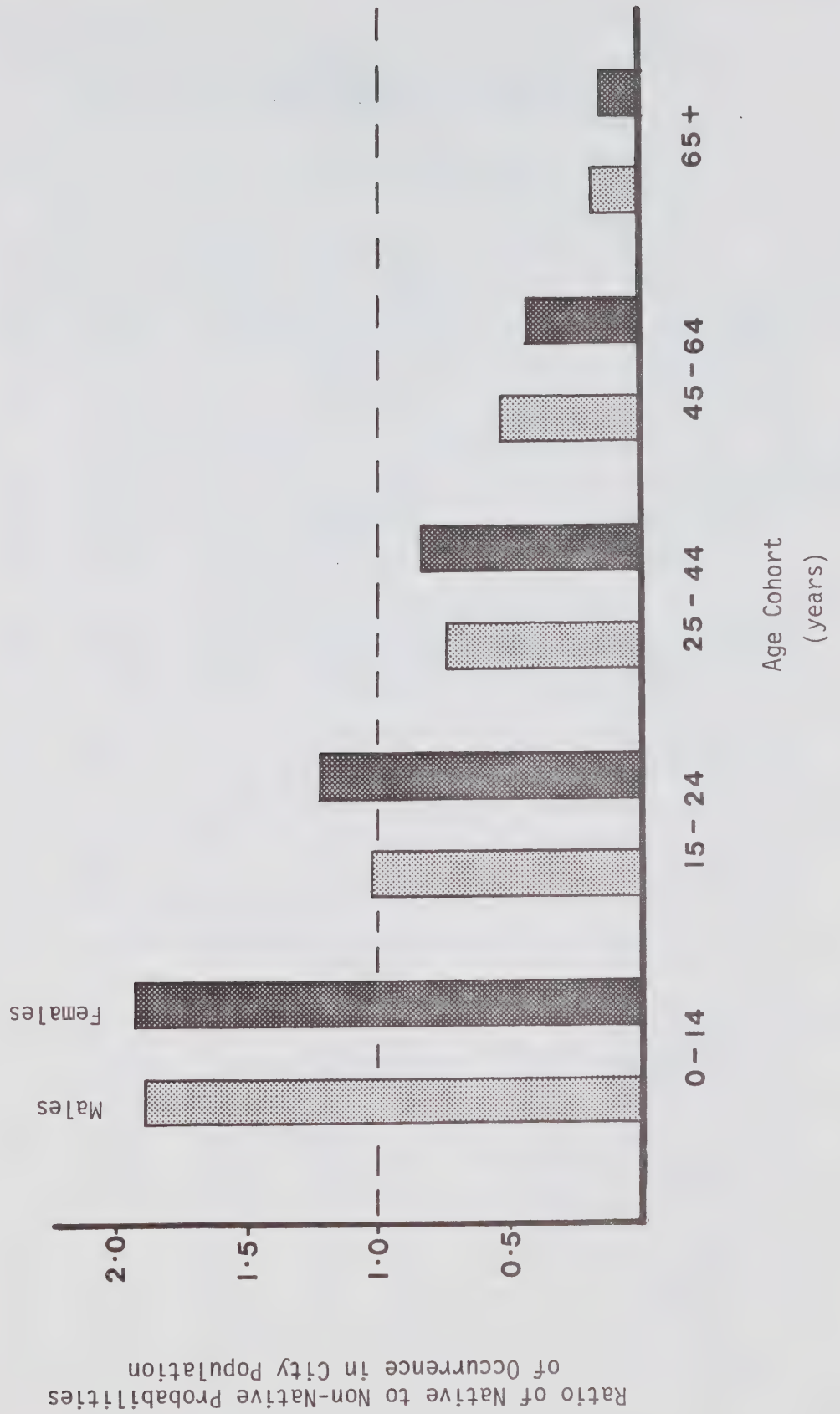


Table 14

ESTIMATED HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION OF NATIVE AND TOTAL POPULATION  
WINNIPEG, 1980

| Numeric<br>Code                      | Description                           | Status | (%)     | Metis/<br>Non-Status | (%)     | Total<br>Native | (%)     | Total<br>City | (%)    |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|----------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|---------------|--------|
| <u>NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS</u>         |                                       |        |         |                      |         |                 |         |               |        |
| 1                                    | Single Males <65 yr.                  | 21     | (1.7)   | 55                   | (2.7)   | 76              | (2.3)   | 10,933        | (5.6)  |
| 2                                    | Single Females <65 yr.                | 30     | (2.5)   | 53                   | (2.6)   | 86              | (2.5)   | 14,509        | (7.5)  |
| 3                                    | Elderly Singles ≥65 yr.               | 8      | (0.7)   | 21                   | (1.0)   | 29              | (0.9)   | 16,779        | (8.6)  |
| 4                                    | Other Non-Families                    | 31     | (2.5)   | 26                   | (1.3)   | 57              | (1.7)   | 16,211        | (8.3)  |
| (1-4)                                | All Non-Families                      | 90     | (7.4)   | 155                  | (7.5)   | 245             | (7.5)   | 58,432        | (30.0) |
| <u>FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS</u>             |                                       |        |         |                      |         |                 |         |               |        |
| <u>(i) Childless-Married Couples</u> |                                       |        |         |                      |         |                 |         |               |        |
| 5                                    | Married Couples                       | 88     | (7.2)   | 256                  | (12.4)  | 344             | (10.5)  | -             | -      |
| 6                                    | Married Couples (extended)            | 8      | (0.6)   | 12                   | (0.6)   | 20              | (0.6)   | -             | -      |
| 7                                    | Married Couples (with lodgers)        | 0      | (-)     | 0                    | (-)     | 0               | (-)     | -             | -      |
| (5-7)                                | All Married Couples                   | 96     | (7.8)   | 268                  | (13.0)  | 364             | (11.1)  | 46,223        | (23.8) |
| <u>(ii) Two Parent Families</u>      |                                       |        |         |                      |         |                 |         |               |        |
| 8                                    | Young (oldest child <5 yr.)           | 171    | (14.0)  | 137                  | (6.6)   | 308             | (9.4)   | -             | -      |
| 9                                    | Young (extended or multi-generation)  | 18     | (1.5)   | 24                   | (1.2)   | 42              | (1.3)   | -             | -      |
| 10                                   | Young (with lodgers)                  | 8      | (0.7)   | 0                    | (-)     | 8               | (0.2)   | -             | -      |
| (8-10)                               | All Young Two Parent Families         | 197    | (16.1)  | 161                  | (7.8)   | 358             | (10.9)  | 12,618        | (6.5)  |
| 11                                   | Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)        | 170    | (14.0)  | 411                  | (19.9)  | 581             | (17.7)  | -             | -      |
| 12                                   | Mature (extended or multi-generation) | 46     | (3.7)   | 13                   | (0.6)   | 59              | (1.8)   | -             | -      |
| 13                                   | Mature (with lodgers)                 | 0      | (-)     | 6                    | (0.3)   | 6               | (0.2)   | -             | -      |
| (11-13)                              | All Mature Two Parent Families        | 216    | (17.7)  | 430                  | (20.8)  | 646             | (19.7)  | 30,158        | (15.5) |
| 14                                   | Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)          | 46     | (3.8)   | 178                  | (8.6)   | 224             | (6.8)   | -             | -      |
| 15                                   | Older (extended or multi-generation)  | 11     | (0.9)   | 14                   | (0.7)   | 25              | (0.8)   | -             | -      |
| 16                                   | Older (with lodgers)                  | 0      | (-)     | 3                    | (0.1)   | 3               | (0.1)   | -             | -      |
| (14-16)                              | All Older Two Parent Families         | 57     | (4.7)   | 195                  | (9.4)   | 252             | (7.8)   | 30,634        | (15.8) |
| (8-16)                               | All Two Parent Families               | 470    | (38.4)  | 786                  | (38.1)  | 1,256           | (38.2)  | 73,410        | (37.8) |
| <u>(iii) Single Parent Families</u>  |                                       |        |         |                      |         |                 |         |               |        |
| 17                                   | Young (oldest child <5 yr.)           | 78     | (6.4)   | 130                  | (6.3)   | 208             | (6.3)   | -             | -      |
| 18                                   | Young (extended or multi-generation)  | 11     | (0.9)   | 19                   | (0.9)   | 30              | (0.9)   | -             | -      |
| 19                                   | Young (with lodgers)                  | 6      | (0.5)   | 0                    | (-)     | 6               | (0.2)   | -             | -      |
| (17-19)                              | All Young Single Parent Families      | 95     | (7.8)   | 149                  | (7.2)   | 244             | (7.4)   | 2,387         | (1.2)  |
| 20                                   | Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.)        | 256    | (20.9)  | 396                  | (19.2)  | 652             | (19.8)  | -             | -      |
| 21                                   | Mature (extended or multi-generation) | 46     | (3.8)   | 31                   | (1.5)   | 77              | (2.3)   | -             | -      |
| 22                                   | Mature (with lodgers)                 | 0      | (-)     | 14                   | (0.7)   | 14              | (0.4)   | -             | -      |
| (20-22)                              | All Mature Single Parent Families     | 302    | (24.7)  | 441                  | (21.4)  | 743             | (22.6)  | 4,955         | (2.6)  |
| 23                                   | Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)          | 98     | (8.0)   | 225                  | (10.9)  | 323             | (9.8)   | -             | -      |
| 24                                   | Older (extended or multi-generation)  | 72     | (5.9)   | 36                   | (1.7)   | 108             | (3.3)   | -             | -      |
| 25                                   | Older (with lodgers)                  | 0      | (-)     | 4                    | (0.2)   | 4               | (0.1)   | -             | -      |
| (23-25)                              | All Older Single Parent Families      | 170    | (13.9)  | 265                  | (12.8)  | 435             | (13.2)  | 8,768         | (4.5)  |
| (17-25)                              | All Single Parent Families            | 567    | (46.4)  | 855                  | (41.4)  | 1,422           | (43.3)  | 16,110        | (8.3)  |
| (1-25)                               | All Households                        | 1,223  | (100.0) | 2,064                | (100.0) | 3,287           | (100.1) | 194,175       | (99.9) |



Extended families account for a relatively small portion (12.7 percent) of native families and tend to be most common among the Status Indian population and among single parent families, particularly those in the later stages of family development. More detailed examination of the composition of these households reveals that the majority of extended single parent families are multi-generational and typically include a single female parent, a single daughter and the daughter's children.

Figure 2 provides a comparison of the household structure of the native population with that of the city's general population. The figure indicates that the native population is characterized by larger relative concentrations of young and mature families, and single parent families. Especially pronounced are differences in the occurrence of single parent families. These household types are approximately five times more common to the native as opposed to general city population.

#### 4. EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS AND LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY

##### 4-1 Growth in the Native Labour Force

The study's results concerning recent native migration to the city and the present age structure of the urban native population imply the strong liklihood of substantial growth in the size of the potential native labour force in the near future. Estimates of labour force growth have been obtained by projecting the size and age composition of the city's native population to 1985. The technique employed is a variant of the cohort survival projection model.<sup>6</sup>

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6. The assumptions underlying the projection procedure are outlined briefly in Appendix B.

Figure 2  
STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NATIVE AND TOTAL CITY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION,  
WINNIPEG, 1980

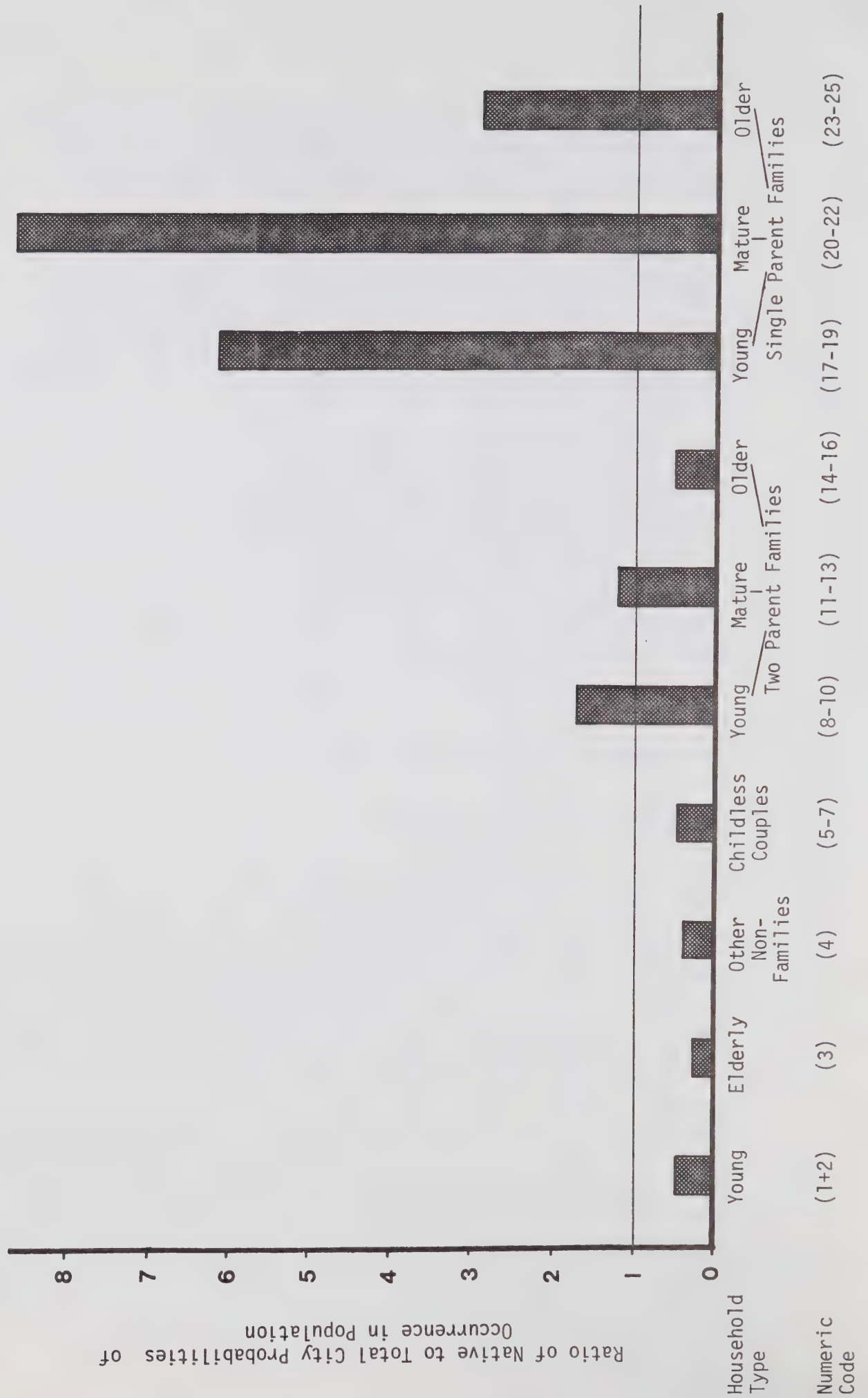


Table 15 documents the current and projected size of the labour force age group (i.e. 15+ years) by sex and native sub-group.<sup>7</sup> Growth among this age group is expected to be very rapid for both native sub-groups. In absolute terms an additional 5,500 (2,000 Status Indians and 3,500 MNSI) native individuals are expected to be of age to enter the labour force by 1985. Assuming that new entrants to this age group exhibit the same patterns of labour force participation as the current native population, an additional 2,600 (1,604 and 916 females) natives will enter the city's labour force during the 1980-1985 period.

The importance of the native population to future growth in the city's labour force is suggested by Table 16, which documents the projected growth of the labour force age group for the native and total city populations. The table reveals that during the period the native population is expected to account for approximately 23 percent of the total growth in the city's labour force age group. Moreover, should current levels of native migration to the city continue, the native contribution to labour force growth will increase markedly throughout the decade.<sup>8</sup>

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7. Appendix D documents the full results of the projections.

8. It should also be noted that the native population will account for a large portion of growth in the city's 15+ year age cohort during the decade even in the absence of migration. During the 1980-1985 time period for example, natural aging of the native population will result in an increase of close to 2,000 individuals in the 15+ year age cohort.

Table 15

PROJECTED CHANGE IN POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE  
BY SEX AND NATIVE GROUP, WINNIPEG 1980 - 1985

| Sex     | Status Indians |       |          |         | Métis/Non-Status Indians |        |          |         | Total Native |        |          |         |
|---------|----------------|-------|----------|---------|--------------------------|--------|----------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|---------|
|         |                |       | Change   |         |                          |        | Change   |         |              |        | Change   |         |
|         |                |       | Absolute | Percent |                          |        | Absolute | Percent |              |        | Absolute | Percent |
|         | 1980           | 1985  |          |         | 1980                     | 1985   |          |         | 1980         | 1985   |          |         |
| Males   | 1,347          | 2,091 | +744     | +55.2   | 3,821                    | 5,548  | +1,727   | +45.2   | 5,168        | 7,639  | +2,471   | +47.8   |
| Females | 2,482          | 3,773 | +1,291   | +52.0   | 5,233                    | 6,982  | +1,749   | +33.4   | 7,715        | 10,755 | +3,040   | +39.4   |
| TOTAL   | 3,829          | 5,864 | +2,035   | +53.1   | 9,054                    | 12,530 | +3,476   | +38.4   | 12,883       | 18,394 | +5,511   | +42.8   |



Table 16

PROJECTED GROWTH IN POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE,  
NATIVE AND TOTAL CITY POPULATION 1980-1985, WINNIPEG

| <u>Population<br/>Group</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1985</u> | <u>Change<br/>1980-85</u> |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Native (A)                  | 12,883      | 18,394      | 5,511                     |
| Total City* (B)             | 465,546     | 489,627     | 24,081                    |
| A/B (%)                     | (2.8)       | (3.8)       | (22.9)                    |

\* Source: City of Winnipeg, Environmental Planning  
Department, 1980

#### 4-2 Dependency Ratios

Although a complex issue, the demographic structure of a population defines to a large extent the population's economic needs, and the economic burden which is faced by the working age segments of the population. One crude measure of the size of this burden is the dependency ratio (i.e. the ratio of children under 15 years of age and individuals over 64 years of age to the labour force age group 15-64 years). Current and projected estimates of these ratios for major sub-groups of the native and total city population are provided in Table 17.

As expected, the dependency ratios of both native groups are presently substantially larger than that of the general city population, implying that the economic needs confronting the native labour force greatly exceed those facing the general population. Although general aging of the native population is expected to result in some reduction in the dependency ratio during the coming decade, the ratios for the native (especially Status Indian ) population will remain significantly higher than

Table 17

CURRENT AND PROJECTED DEPENDENCY  
RATIOS NATIVE AND TOTAL POPULATION  
WINNIPEG, 1980 - 1985

| <u>Population<br/>Subgroup</u> | Dependency Ratio<br>(x100) |             |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
|                                | <u>1980</u>                | <u>1985</u> |
| Status Indians                 | 121.4                      | 102.2       |
| Métis/Non-Status Indians       | 69.1                       | 56.5        |
| Total City*                    | 46.9                       | 47.0        |

\* City of Winnipeg Department of Environmental  
Planning, Unpublished.

that of the general population. This finding implies that in order for the native population to achieve similar levels of self-sufficiency and economic well being, the present and future native labour force will have to be utilized at levels which are much higher than that currently characteristic of the general population.

#### 4-3 Current Labour Force Activity and Unemployment

Theory, as well as previous empirical research, suggests that employment and labour force activity are patterned over various demographic and socio-economic groups. Although the data available for this study do not permit consideration of all of the potentially important factors, employment and labour force indicators have been estimated for several population sub-groups defined according to age, sex, education level, and native sub-group.

Table 18 presents estimates of labour force participation and unemployment rates for select age, sex and native sub-groups. The table reveals that strong patterns of unemployment and labour force participation exist over age groups for males and females of both native sub-groups; in general lower rates of participation and much higher rates of unemployment are experienced by the 15-24 year old age cohort. This pattern over age groups reflects employment trends in broader society (i.e. the increasing difficulty experienced by new entrants to the labour force) although the unemployment rates among young natives, especially Status Indians, are much higher than that experienced by the general population.

In addition to marked age effects, labour force participation is also patterned over sex groups. Although variable over native sub-groups, participation rates are substantially lower among females than males (Table 18 ). Statistically significant

Table 18  
UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES  
BY NATIVE GROUP, SEX, AND AGE GROUP,  
WINNIPEG, 1980

| <u>Subgroup</u>                 | Age Group       |                              |                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
|                                 | <u>UR*</u>      | 15-24 years<br><u>LFPR**</u> | <u>UR</u>       | 25+ years<br><u>LFPR</u> |
| <u>Status Indians</u>           |                 |                              |                 |                          |
| Males                           | 59.2 $\pm$ 16.3 | 53.0 $\pm$ 12.1              | 33.9 $\pm$ 11.3 | 70.9 $\pm$ 9.1           |
| Females                         | 52.6 $\pm$ 20.0 | 22.8 $\pm$ 8.0               | 35.7 $\pm$ 14.5 | 24.9 $\pm$ 6.5           |
| <u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u> |                 |                              |                 |                          |
| Males                           | 31.8 $\pm$ 10.3 | 60.4 $\pm$ 8.4               | 14.7 $\pm$ 5.4  | 75.8 $\pm$ 5.6           |
| Females                         | 46.7 $\pm$ 11.4 | 34.1 $\pm$ 6.3               | 30.5 $\pm$ 9.4  | 33.9 $\pm$ 5.6           |

\* Unemployment Rate

\*\* Labour Force Participation Rate



differences in unemployment rates between sex groups were identified only among the Métis/Non-Status Indian population.

Table 19 which presents labour force indicators by education group for males and females respectively, suggests the positive effects which higher levels of formal education exert on native labour force performance. Better educated males and females exhibit significantly higher rates of participation and significantly lower rates of unemployment. The implications of these findings for policy and program development are clearly important and will be discussed briefly at the conclusion of the report.

Although patterns of labour force activity among the city's native population are complex and highly variable over age, sex, education and native sub-groups, comparisons with the general labour force of the city reveal substantial disparities. Table 20 documents these differences for select age, sex, and native sub-groups in the form of odds-ratios. In general, levels of disparity in unemployment between the native and general population are greater among the Status Indian population (especially males) and among the older age groups. For example, the unemployment rate among Status Indian males in the 25+ year age group is more than 14 times that of the city's population of 25+ year old males.

Differences between the native and general population with respect to rates of labour force participation are also substantial. In general the differentials are larger among females than males and among the younger age groups.

Table 19  
UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES  
BY SEX AND LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION,  
NATIVES AGED 15+ YEARS, WINNIPEG, 1980

| <u>Subgroup</u> | Education Level |                |                 |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|                 | $\leq 11$ years |                | $\geq 12$ years |                |
|                 | <u>UR</u> *     | <u>LFPR</u> ** | <u>UR</u>       | <u>LFPR</u>    |
| Males           | 30.0 $\pm$ 5.3  | 65.6 $\pm$ 4.5 | 11.9 $\pm$ 8.1  | 81.7 $\pm$ 8.6 |
| Females         | 45.3 $\pm$ 7.5  | 26.2 $\pm$ 3.4 | 21.1 $\pm$ 10.2 | 55.9 $\pm$ 5.3 |
| TOTAL           | 35.7 $\pm$ 4.4  | 42.0 $\pm$ 2.9 | 16.4 $\pm$ 6.5  | 65.6 $\pm$ 6.7 |

\* Unemployment Rate  
\*\* Labour Force Participation Rate

Table 20

COMPARISON OF THE NATIVE TO THE GENERAL POPULATION  
UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION  
WINNIPEG, 1980

| <u>Subgroup</u>                 | Odds Ratio  |               |            |               |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
|                                 | Age Group   |               |            |               |
|                                 | 15-24 years |               | 25+ years  |               |
|                                 | <u>UR*</u>  | <u>LFPR**</u> | <u>UR*</u> | <u>LFPR**</u> |
| <u>Status Indians</u>           |             |               |            |               |
| Males                           | 7.13        | 0.67          | 14.74      | 0.88          |
| Females                         | 6.66        | 0.33          | 7.60       | 0.54          |
| <u>Metis/Non-Status Indians</u> |             |               |            |               |
| Males                           | 3.83        | 0.76          | 6.39       | 0.94          |
| Females                         | 5.91        | 0.50          | 6.49       | 0.73          |

\* Unemployment Rate

\*\* Labour Force Participation Rate

#### 4-4 Employment Stability

The traditional labour force indicators outlined above present only a partial picture of the difficulties experienced by the native population in the labour market. Table 21 documents the distribution of the current native labour force among five categories reflecting variations in the nature of employment experiences during the previous 12 month period. The table indicates that with the exception of Métis/Non-Status Indian males, the native population is employed for the most part on an irregular or periodic basis. In addition, periods of time between employment tend to be quite substantial for both males and females (Table 22 ).

#### 4-5 Levels of Education, Occupational Patterns and Mobility

Levels of formal education or training clearly have a strong bearing on patterns of employment, occupation and occupational mobility. Table 23 documents the levels of educational attainment for the native and general populations of the city. The table indicates that although some differences in education levels exist between native sub-groups (i.e. the MNSI group tends to possess more formal education), both sub-groups exhibit distributions which, in comparison with the general population, are markedly biased towards the lower educational categories.

The generally low levels of native educational attainment are reflected in the distribution of native occupations. Table 24 which illustrates the distribution of the native labour force among nine major occupational groups reveals clearly the concentration of the native labour force in generally low skill/low-entry employment sectors. Among native males employment is concentrated in construction, manufacturing and processing and service occupations. Employment among native females tends to be concentrated among service and manufacturing and processing occupations.



Table 21

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT BY SEX AND NATIVE GROUP  
NATIVES IN THE LABOUR FORCE, WINNIPEG, 1979/80

| <u>Employment<br/>Category</u> | Percent of Labour Force |                |              |                          |                |              |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|
|                                | Status Indians          |                |              | Métis/Non-Status Indians |                |              |
|                                | <u>Males</u>            | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Males</u>             | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| 1 Regular Full-Time            | 21.4                    | 31.9           | 25.7         | 62.1                     | 27.6           | 48.7         |
| 2 Regular Part-Time            | *                       | *              | *            | 0.6                      | 3.9            | 1.9          |
| 3 Irregular Full-Time          | 54.6                    | 28.1           | 43.8         | 30.0                     | 16.6           | 24.2         |
| 4 Irregular Part-Time          | 7.1                     | 9.1            | 7.9          | 4.1                      | 16.6           | 9.0          |
| 5 Did Not Work Last Year       | 16.9                    | 30.8           | 22.6         | 4.2                      | 35.3           | 16.3         |
| N                              | (379)                   | (263)          | (642)        | (928)                    | (590)          | (1518)       |

Definitions

- Group 1 worked more than 44 weeks and more than 34 hours/week
- Group 2 worked more than 44 weeks but less than 35 hours/week
- Group 3 worked less than 45 weeks and more than 34 hours/week
- Group 4 worked less than 45 weeks and less than 35 hours/week

Table 22

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX AND NATIVE GROUP,  
NATIVES AGED 15+ YEARS AND SEEKING WORK,  
WINNIPEG, 1980

| Duration of<br>Unemployment<br>(weeks) | Subgroup       |            |                          |             |                         |
|--|----------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
|  | Status Indians |            | Métis/Non-Status Indians |             |                         |
|  | Males          | Females    | Total                    | Males       | Females                 |
|  |                |            |                          |             | Total                   |
| < 5                                    | 15 (7.4)*      | 3 (1.2)    | 18 (3.9)                 | 33 (11.0)   | 10 (2.0) 43 (5.3)       |
| 5 - 14                                 | 38 (18.7)      | 26 (10.2)  | 64 (14.0)                | 61 (20.3)   | 44 (8.7) 105 (13.0)     |
| 15 - 29                                | 67 (33.0)      | 40 (15.7)  | 107 (23.4)               | 89 (29.6)   | 92 (18.1) 181 (22.4)    |
| ≥ 30                                   | 83 (41.0)      | 185 (72.8) | 268 (58.6)               | 118 (39.2)  | 361 (71.2) 479 (59.3)   |
| TOTAL                                  | 203 (100.1)    | 254 (99.9) | 457 (99.9)               | 301 (100.1) | 507 (100.0) 808 (100.0) |

\* Numbers in parenthesis refer to percentages of subgroup totals.

Table 23

LEVELS OF FORMAL EDUCATION BY SEX AND NATIVE GROUP, NATIVE AND  
TOTAL CITY POPULATION, WINNIPEG, 1980

| Subgroup                 | Level of Education |                            |                |                | Post<br>Secondary* | Total |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------|
|                          | ≤ 5                | Grades Completed<br>6 - 10 | 11 - 13        |                |                    |       |
| Status Indians           |                    |                            |                |                |                    |       |
| Males                    | 117 (13.0)         | 592 (65.6)                 | 118 (13.1)     | 75 (8.3)       | 902                |       |
| Females                  | 296 (18.7)         | 980 (61.8)                 | 213 (13.4)     | 96 (6.1)       | 1,585              |       |
| Total                    | 413 (16.6)         | 1,572 (63.2)               | 331 (13.3)     | 171 (6.9)      | 2,487              |       |
| Métis/Non-Status Indians |                    |                            |                |                |                    |       |
| Males                    | 202 (10.1)         | 1,141 (57.3)               | 466 (23.4)     | 182 (9.1)      | 1,991              |       |
| Females                  | 333 (12.1)         | 1,571 (56.9)               | 678 (24.6)     | 179 (6.5)      | 2,761              |       |
| Total                    | 535 (11.3)         | 2,712 (57.1)               | 1,144 (24.1)   | 361 (7.6)      | 4,752              |       |
| Total Native             |                    |                            |                |                |                    |       |
| Males                    | 319 (11.0)         | 1,733 (59.9)               | 584 (20.2)     | 257 (8.9)      | 2,893              |       |
| Females                  | 629 (14.5)         | 2,551 (58.7)               | 891 (20.5)     | 275 (6.3)      | 4,346              |       |
| Total                    | 948 (13.1)         | 4,284 (59.2)               | 1,475 (20.4)   | 532 (7.3)      | 7,239              |       |
| Total City**             |                    |                            |                |                |                    |       |
| Males                    | 8,375 ((4.4)       | 67,830 (36.0)              | 46,230 (24.5)  | 66,210 (35.1)  | 188,645            |       |
| Females                  | 10,805 ((5.1)      | 78,105 (36.9)              | 58,735 (27.8)  | 63,790 (30.2)  | 211,435            |       |
| Total                    | 19,180 (4.8)       | 145,935 (36.5)             | 104,965 (26.2) | 130,000 (32.5) | 400,080            |       |

\* Includes post secondary, university and non-university education.

\*\* Source: 1976 Census, Cat. No. 95-831, p. 3.

Table 24

NATIVE EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SEX AND NATIVE GROUP  
WINNIPEG, 1980

| <u>Employment Group</u>   | SUBGROUP    |               |                  |               |               |               |
|---|-------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|   | Status      |               | Métis/Non-Status |               | Total         |               |
|   | Males       | Females       | Males            | Females       | Males         | Females       |
| 1. Managerial, Administrative   | 0 (-)       | 0 (-)         | 5 (0.5)          | 8 (0.8)       | 5 (0.3)       | 8 (0.6)       |
| 2. Occupations in Natural or Biological Sciences                      | 3 (0.7)     | 23 (5.0)      | 3 (0.3)          | 156 (16.3)    | 6 (0.4)       | 179 (12.6)    |
| 3. Occupations in Social Sciences                                     | 15 (3.7)    | 12 (2.6)      | 44 (4.0)         | 55 (5.8)      | 59 (3.9)      | 67 (4.7)      |
| 4. Occupations in Arts, Sports or other fields of entertainment       | 0 (-)       | 6 (1.3)       | 51 (4.6)         | 6 (0.6)       | 51 (3.4)      | 12 (0.8)      |
| 5. Sales, Services and Clerical Occupations                           | 79 (19.4)   | 270 (58.3)    | 149 (13.4)       | 439 (46.0)    | 228 (15.0)    | 709 (50.0)    |
| 6. Occupations in Primary Economic Activities                         | 26 (6.4)    | 5 (1.1)       | 42 (3.8)         | 7 (0.7)       | 68 (4.5)      | 12 (0.8)      |
| 7. Occupations in Manufacturing and Processing                        | 124 (30.4)  | 123 (26.6)    | 283 (25.5)       | 242 (25.3)    | 407 (26.8)    | 365 (25.7)    |
| 8. Construction Occupations   | 123 (30.1)  | 0 (-)         | 417 (37.6)       | 0 (-)         | 540 (35.6)    | 0 (-)         |
| 9. Transportation, Communications, and Materials Handling Occupations | 38 (9.3)    | 24 (5.2)      | 114 (10.3)       | 42 (4.4)      | 152 (10.0)    | 66 (4.7)      |
| TOTAL CLASSIFIED (1-9)  | 408 (45.4)  | 463 (29.7)    | 1,108 (55.5)     | 955 (34.6)    | 1,516 (52.4)  | 1,418 (32.8)  |
| 10. Not Classifiable  | 335 (37.3)  | 388 (24.9)    | 720 (36.1)       | 808 (29.2)    | 1,055 (36.5)  | 1,196 (27.7)  |
| 11. Never Employed  | 155 (17.3)  | 709 (45.4)    | 167 (8.4)        | 1,001 (36.2)  | 322 (11.1)    | 1,710 (39.5)  |
| TOTAL (1-11)  | 898 (100.0) | 1,560 (100.0) | 1,995 (100.0)    | 2,764 (100.0) | 2,893 (100.0) | 4,324 (100.0) |



Additional analysis of native occupations clearly indicates that the native labour force is for the most part employed among the city's lowest skill/lowest wage occupations. Average scores on the Blishen-McRoberts occupational rank index,<sup>9</sup> for example, range between 351 and 407 and do not differ significantly by sex or native sub-group (Table 25). Moreover, Table 26 which documents the distribution of native occupations over quintiles of the occupational rank scale reveals that more than one half of the native labour force is employed in occupations which comprise the lowest skill/lowest wage quintile of the scale.

One of the more important questions concerning urban native employment patterns relates to the issue of occupational mobility. Although our investigation of this issue remains in the preliminary stage, results to date strongly suggest that on average, upward occupational mobility is either non-existent or very slow among both native sub-groups. Estimates of the average annual change in the Blishen-McRoberts socio-economic index of occupations are presented for select sub-groups of the city's native population in Table 27. The table indicates that general upward movements in the index occurs only among the Métis/Non-Status Indian sub-groups: occupational mobility among Status Indians, especially males, appears to be generally downward. Standard errors associated with all of the sub-group means are very large (about twice the size of the mean) and formal statistical tests reveal that none of the means appearing in the table are significantly

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9. The rank index ranges from 1 to 500, highest to lowest. Discussion of the Blishen-McRoberts construct is provided in Appendix C.

Table 25  
AVERAGE RANK OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEX (S.E.I.)  
BY AGE, SEX AND NATIVE SUBGROUP  
WINNIPEG, 1980

| <u>Subgroup</u>                 | <u>Average Rank of<br/>Socio-Economic<br/>Index</u> |          |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|
| <u>Status Indians</u>           |   |          |
| Males (15-24 years)             | 381   | (102.0)* |
| Males (25+ years)               | 393   | (81.5)   |
| Total Males                     | 390   | (86.9)   |
| -----                           |   |          |
| Females (15-24 years)           | 407   | (90.1)   |
| Females (25+ years)             | 383   | (114.8)  |
| Total Females                   | 389   | (109.1)  |
| -----                           |   |          |
| <u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u> |   |          |
| Males (15-24 years)             | 377   | (89.8)   |
| Males (25+ years)               | 351   | (107.1)  |
| Total Males                     | 357   | (104.0)  |
| -----                           |   |          |
| Females (15-24 years)           | 375   | (100.0)  |
| Females (25+ years)             | 362   | (124.0)  |
| Total Females                   | 366   | (117.0)  |

\* Numbers in parentheses are standard deviations.

Table 26  
DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATIONAL  
RANK, BY SEX AND NATIVE GROUP,  
WINNIPEG, 1980

| Subgroup                        | Quintile of Occupational Rank Scale (%) |              |              |              |              |         |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
|                                 | 1<br>1-99                               | 2<br>100-199 | 3<br>200-299 | 4<br>300-399 | 5<br>400-500 |         |
| <u>Status</u>                   |   |              |              |              |              |         |
| Males                           | 0.8                                     | 5.1          | 6.4          | 33.0         | 54.7         | (100.0) |
| Females                         | 0.8                                     | 10.5         | 11.7         | 9.9          | 67.1         | (100.0) |
| Total                           | 0.8                                     | 7.9          | 9.1          | 21.3         | 60.9         | (100.0) |
| <u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u> |   |              |              |              |              |         |
| Males                           | 2.5                                     | 5.7          | 22.2         | 18.5         | 51.1         | (100.0) |
| Females                         | 5.2                                     | 5.3          | 14.0         | 21.5         | 54.0         | (100.0) |
| Total                           | 3.7                                     | 5.5          | 18.6         | 19.8         | 52.4         | (100.0) |
| TOTAL<br>NATIVE                 | 2.8                                     | 6.2          | 15.7         | 20.3         | 55.0         | (100.0) |

Table 27  
AVERAGE CHANGE PER ANNUM IN OCCUPATIONAL STATUS  
BY SEX, NATIVE GROUP AND TIME IN LABOUR  
FORCE, WINNIPEG 1980

| <u>Subgroup</u>                 | Change Per Annum In<br>Blishen-McRoberts S.E.S. |           |              |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------|--------------|
|                                 | Time in Labour Force (Years)                    |           |              |
|                                 | <u>&lt;5</u>                                    | <u>≥5</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| <u>Status Indians</u>           |   |           |              |
| Males                           | -1.32   | -3.29     | -1.99        |
| Females                         | -2.17   | +0.14     | -0.99        |
| Total                           | -1.68   | -1.22     | -1.48        |
| <u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u> |   |           |              |
| Males                           | -0.24   | +1.22     | +0.79        |
| Females                         | +1.48   | +0.11     | +0.66        |
| Total                           | +0.68   | +0.77     | +0.74        |
| <u>Total Native</u>             |   |           |              |
| Males                           | -0.65   | +0.72     | +0.22        |
| Females                         | +0.46   | +0.12     | +0.26        |
| Males                           | -0.10   | +0.45     | +0.24        |

different from zero.<sup>10</sup> The analysis, therefore, cannot confirm the existence of significant upward occupational mobility for any general sub-group of the city's native population.<sup>11</sup>

5. INCOME AND SOURCES OF INCOME.

The enormous disparity between the native and general city populations with respect to labour force activity and unemployment suggest that equally sizable disparities exist with regard to income. Table 28 documents average earned, transfer, total and per capita incomes for major household types among the two native sub-groups. Indicators comparing native household incomes to household incomes among the general population are presented in Table 29

Within the native population incomes and per capita incomes are highly variable over household types and between native sub-groups. These differentials appear to be largely attributable to variations in earned as opposed to transfer income. In general, incomes among Métis/Non-Status Indian households are approximately 20 percent higher than those of similar Status Indian households. These differentials, which are most pronounced among mature and older two parent families reflect differences between native sub-groups (particularly males) in terms of labour force activity and employment stability identified in the previous section.

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10. The hypotheses tests were performed at the 95 confidence level.

11. Clearly the large size of the standard errors imply that many native individuals have experienced substantial upward mobility in the urban labour market. Our analysis suggests however, that upward movement is not characteristic of a large segment of the native population.



Table 28

INCOMES AND SOURCE OF INCOMES, NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE AND NATIVE GROUP  
WINNIPEG, 1980

| Numeric<br>Code        | Description                    | Status Indians                         |          |        | Métis/Non-Status Indians               |          |               |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------|--------|--|----------|---------------|
|                        |                                | Average Household Income<br>(\$/annum) |          |        | Average Household Income<br>(\$/annum) |          |               |
|                        |                                | Earned                                 | Transfer | Total  | Earned                                 | Transfer | Total         |
|                        |                                |  |          |        |  |          | Per<br>Capita |
| (1-4)                  | All Non-Family Households      | 1,650                                  | 3,076    | 4,726  | 3,503                                  | 2,592    | 6,455         |
| (5-7)                  | All Childless Couples          | 6,615                                  | 2,538    | 9,153  | 6,557                                  | 2,951    | 9,508         |
|                        |                                |  |          |        |  |          | 4,622         |
| TWO PARENT FAMILIES    |                                |  |          |        |  |          |               |
| (8-10)                 | Young (oldest child <5 yr.)    | 6,160                                  | 3,335    | 9,495  | 7,302                                  | 2,491    | 9,793         |
| (11-13)                | Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.) | 7,057                                  | 3,125    | 10,182 | 9,292                                  | 2,845    | 12,137        |
| (14-16)                | Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)   | 6,450                                  | 5,111    | 11,561 | 13,242                                 | 3,808    | 17,050        |
| (8-16)                 | All Two Parent Families        | 6,604                                  | 3,454    | 10,058 | 9,850                                  | 3,008    | 12,858        |
|                        |                                |  |          |        |  |          | 2,913         |
| SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES |                                |  |          |        |  |          |               |
| (17-19)                | Young (oldest child <5 yr.)    | 161                                    | 5,468    | 5,629  | 1,049                                  | 4,709    | 5,758         |
| (20-22)                | Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.) | 1,157                                  | 5,794    | 6,951  | 1,965                                  | 6,120    | 8,085         |
| (23-25)                | Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)   | 736                                    | 7,671    | 8,407  | 1,979                                  | 6,813    | 8,792         |
| (17-25)                | All Single Parent Families     | 866                                    | 6,285    | 7,151  | 1,810                                  | 6,087    | 7,897         |
|                        |                                |  |          |        |  |          | 2,581         |
| (1-25)                 | All Households                 | 3,578                                  | 4,665    | 8,243  | 5,600                                  | 4,275    | 9,875         |
|                        |                                |  |          |        |  |          | 3,167         |

Table 29  
DIFFERENCES IN EARNED, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA INCOME, NATIVE AND TOTAL CITY HOUSEHOLDS  
BY TYPE, WINNIPEG, 1980

| Numeric<br>Code               | Description                    | Earned as a<br>Proportion to Total<br>Household Income |            | Ratio of Native to<br>Total City Households<br>Per Capita<br>Income |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------|---|
|                               |                                | Native   | Total City |   |
| (1-4)                         | All Non-Family Households      | 48.5   | 84.6       | .53   |
| (5-7)                         | All Childless Couples          | 69.8   | 78.3       | .57   |
| <u>Two Parent Families</u>    |                                |  |            |   |
| (8-10)                        | Young (oldest child 5 yr.)     | 69.3   | 92.4       | .47   |
| (11-13)                       | Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.) | 77.4   | 92.2       | .58   |
| (14-16)                       | Older (oldest child 17 yr.)    | 74.0   | 92.6       | .58   |
| (8-16)                        | All Two Parent Families        | 74.8   | 92.4       | .52   |
| <u>Single Parent Families</u> |                                |  |            |   |
| (17-19)                       | Young (oldest child 5 yr.)     | 12.3   | 45.5       | .85   |
| (20-22)                       | Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.) | 21.5   | 60.2       | .80   |
| (23-25)                       | Older (oldest child 17 yr.)    | 17.4   | 75.8       | .51   |
| (17-25)                       | All Single Parent Families     | 18.9   | 64.7       | .70   |
| (1-25)                        | All Households                 | 53.8   | 86.5       | .51   |
|                               |                                |  |            | .37   |

Substantial income disparity between the native and general city population exists over all household categories (Table 29). On average, household income among the native population is about one half that of households in the general population (column 3 of Table 29). The effects of much higher levels of unemployment among the native population are also apparent in the table. Only in the case of two parent families and childless couples does the proportion of total income derived from employment approach that of similar households in the general population. Disparity in average and per capita incomes, however, tends to be largest among these same household groups indicating (not surprisingly) that substantial wage and salary differentials exist between the native and general populations.

Disparity in terms of income adequacy is generally more pronounced than differentials in average household income due to the larger size of native households. Per capita income of the native population is less than 40 percent of that received by the general population.

Tables 30 and 31 provide a more detailed examination of the nature and extent of transfer payment dependency among the Status Indian and Métis/Non-Status Indian populations, respectively. Among both native sub-groups the majority of households are receiving some form of transfer payment, most commonly social assistance. Although common to all household categories reliance upon transfer payments is, as expected, especially pronounced among single parent families.

Although unemployment insurance benefits constitute a significant source of income to both population sub-groups; the actual number of beneficiaries is much smaller than the currently unemployed populations (about 37 percent of unemployed

Table 30

SOURCES OF TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO STATUS INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS  
BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, WINNIPEG, 1980

| Numeric<br>Code               | Description                    | Number | Percent<br>Receiving<br>Transfer | Social<br>Assistance | Source of Transfer (percent) |         |                          |       | Percent<br>Multi-Source |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
|                               |                                |        |                                  |                      | U.I.C.                       | Pension | Ed/Training<br>Allowance | Other |                         |
| (1-4)                         | All Non-Families               | 90     | 83.3                             | 80.0                 | 9.3                          | 22.7    | 5.3                      | *     | 16.0                    |
| (5-7)                         | All Childless Couples          | 96     | 52.1                             | 42.1                 | 34.0                         | 30.0    | 12.0                     | *     | 15.3                    |
| <u>TWO PARENT FAMILIES</u>    |                                |        |                                  |                      |                              |         |                          |       |                         |
| (8-10)                        | Young (oldest child ≤5 yr.)    | 197    | 56.3                             | 52.3                 | 35.1                         | *       | 22.5                     | *     | 9.0                     |
| (11-13)                       | Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.) | 216    | 63.0                             | 61.8                 | 47.8                         | 14.7    | 16.9                     | 5.9   | 46.3                    |
| (14-16)                       | Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)   | 57     | 70.2                             | 70.5                 | 17.5                         | 17.5    | *                        | *     | 5.0                     |
| (8-16)                        | All Two Parent Families        | 470    | 61.1                             | 59.2                 | 38.7                         | 9.4     | 16.7                     | 2.8   | 26.5                    |
| <u>SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES</u> |                                |        |                                  |                      |                              |         |                          |       |                         |
| (17-19)                       | Young (oldest child ≤5 yr.)    | 95     | 100.0                            | 100.0                | *                            | *       | *                        | *     | 0.0                     |
| (20-22)                       | Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.) | 302    | 92.4                             | 91.4                 | 2.9                          | 4.3     | 12.9                     | *     | 8.2                     |
| (23-25)                       | Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)   | 170    | 95.3                             | 90.7                 | 7.4                          | 6.8     | 4.9                      | *     | 4.3                     |
| (17-25)                       | All Single Parent Families     | 567    | 94.5                             | 92.7                 | 2.2                          | 4.3     | 7.8                      | *     | 7.3                     |
| (1-25)                        | All Households                 | 1,223  | 77.5                             | 78.9                 | 15.5                         | 8.6     | 10.5                     | 0.1   | 14.3                    |

Table 31  
SOURCES OF TRANSFER INCOME TO MÉTIS/NON-STATUS INDIAN HOUSEHOLDS,  
WINNIPEG, 1980

| Numeric<br>Code               | Description                    | Number | Percent<br>Receiving<br>Transfer | Source of Transfer (percent) |        |         |                          |       | Percent<br>Multi-Source |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|---------|--------------------------|-------|-------------------------|
|                               |                                |        |                                  | Social<br>Assistance         | U.I.C. | Pension | Ed/Training<br>Allowance | Other |                         |
| (1-4)                         | All Non-Families               | 155    | 69.0                             | 52.3                         | 26.2   | 22.4    | 2.8                      | *     | 2.7                     |
| (5-7)                         | All Childless Couples          | 268    | 62.3                             | 34.7                         | 49.7   | 22.2    | *                        | *     | 7.2                     |
| <u>TWO PARENT FAMILIES</u>    |                                |        |                                  |                              |        |         |                          |       |                         |
| (8-10)                        | Young (oldest child <5 yr.)    | 161    | 59.6                             | 51.0                         | 44.8   | 6.3     | 8.3                      | *     | 10.4                    |
| (11-13)                       | Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.) | 430    | 48.4                             | 33.2                         | 31.7   | 19.7    | 19.7                     | 1.9   | 7.8                     |
| (14-16)                       | Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)   | 195    | 54.9                             | 43.9                         | 29.0   | 30.8    | 19.6                     | *     | 23.4                    |
| (8-16)                        | All Two Parent Families        | 786    | 52.3                             | 40.1                         | 34.1   | 19.5    | 17.0                     | 9.1   | 11.7                    |
| <u>SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES</u> |                                |        |                                  |                              |        |         |                          |       |                         |
| (17-19)                       | Young (oldest child <5 yr.)    | 149    | 92.6                             | 100.0                        | *      | *       | 2.9                      | *     | 2.1                     |
| (20-22)                       | Mature (oldest child 5-16 yr.) | 441    | 90.5                             | 90.2                         | 3.8    | 6.5     | 1.8                      | 2.0   | 4.3                     |
| (23-25)                       | Older (oldest child ≥17 yr.)   | 265    | 96.6                             | 90.2                         | 6.3    | 3.8     | *                        | 4.7   | 5.5                     |
| (17-25)                       | All Single Parent Families     | 855    | 92.7                             | 91.9                         | 3.9    | 4.5     | 1.4                      | 2.5   | 4.3                     |
| (1-25)                        | All Households                 | 2,064  | 71.6                             | 68.2                         | 19.1   | 12.0    | 5.7                      | 1.6   | 6.6                     |



Status Indians and 44 percent of unemployed MNSI). This finding is not surprising in light of earlier results regarding the instability and periodic nature of native employment. Either a substantial portion of the native labour force is not employed for sufficiently long periods of time to qualify for benefits under the existing program or periods of unemployment tend to exceed benefit payment periods.

## 6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The study has attempted to fill some of the gaps in our understanding of the migration of native peoples to Winnipeg and the employment patterns of the city's native population. Although largely exploratory and descriptive in nature the analyses have produced several findings which should have a bearing on the development of policies and programs related to the current and future role of the native population in the urban labour market. Principal findings of the study are listed below:

- a) the present native population of the survey area (map 1) is estimated to be approximately 13,100 comprising about 5,000 Status Indians and 8,100 Métis and Non-Status Indians.
- b) assuming that the survey area is representative of the total city, the total native population of Winnipeg is estimated to be 23,000 including about 7,900 Status Indians and 15,100 Métis and Non-Status Indians.
- c) Recent migration to the city appears to be somewhat smaller than that expected on the basis of previous work suggesting the possibility that migration to the city has slowed. Present levels of migration, however, remain substantial and should contribute to continued rapid growth in the city's native population.
- d) Economic issues (particularly the desire for better employment opportunities) tend to dominate reasons stated for migration to the city although family ties in the city or problems on the reserve or in home communities were identified as more important reasons underlying the migration of females.

- e) several aspects of the migration patterns of Status Indians and Métis/Non-Status Indians are quite similar including such elements as age, sex and household composition, reasons for moving, and return migration. (These similarities suggest that the circumstances leading to migration may be quite similar among both sub-groups of the native population).
- f) the present urban native population is characterized by a very young population structure; families especially single parent families, represent the dominant household types among recent migrants as well as the total native population.
- g) very rapid growth in the native labour force is expected to occur during the decade. Nearly one quarter of the increase in the labour force age group (i.e. 15 + years) to 1985 is expected to be of native ancestry.
- h) demographic events, in particular the aging of the native population are likely to result in a reduction in the economic burden confronting the native labour force during the decade. The burden facing the native labour force, however, will continue to exceed that of the general city labour force by a substantial amount.
- i) both sub-groups of the native population experience a great degree of difficulty in the urban labour market. In general, problems appear to be most acute among young Status Indian males, and females from both sub-groups.
- j) the unemployment rate of the native population currently exceeds 30 percent of the labour force, more than 5 times that of the general city population. Levels of disparity between the native and general population are greater among Status Indians and among older age groups.
- k) with the exception of Métis/Non-Status males the majority of native employment is irregular or periodic in nature. Moreover, average lengths of time between employment tend to be quite long (in excess of 7 months).
- l) quite substantial differences between the native and general population also exist with respect to labour force participation. Participation among males (females) is approximately 25 (40) percent lower among the native, as opposed to general population.

- m) native employment is heavily concentrated in a few sectors of the urban economy. Among males, employment is focussed in construction, manufacturing and processing, and service occupations. Service and manufacturing and processing occupations are most common among native females.
- n) the native labour force is for the most part employed in the city's lowest skill/lowest wage occupations. In addition, occupational mobility among both native sub-groups appears to be largely non-existent or very slow.
- o) Substantial income disparity between the native and general population exists over all household categories. On average, native household income is approximately one half that of the general city population.
- p) Among both native sub-groups the majority of households are dependent on some form of transfer payment, most commonly social assistance. Although common to all household groups reliance upon transfer payments is, as expected, especially pronounced among single parent families.

In general, the employment and income disparities identified in this report are sufficiently large to warrant the consideration of special policies and programs to address the needs and problems of the urban native population. The need for special attention appears particularly great at the point of program design in that the native population is characterized by radically different demographic composition, education and skill levels, and employment experiences. These characteristics of the population translate directly into different types of needs and different capacities to function within traditional employment environments. Of particular concern in this regard are native single parents, a group which accounts for nearly one half of all native household heads.

The study has also identified clearly the positive effects of education on labour force performance among the urban native population. This finding clearly suggests the need to consider the creation of new (and the expansion of existing) programs designed to improve education and skills among the native population. In all likelihood, however, the benefits of strategies promoting improved formal education relate to the long run. Given current levels of employment disparity between the native and general population, there exists a great and immediate need for the development and improvement of remedial programs which address the high levels of native unemployment, employment instability, and transfer payment dependency. In light of the dominance of single parents among the population substantial social support mechanisms (e.g. day care) will undoubtedly be required.

The movement of native single parents into the urban labour force (if desirable) presents a serious dilemma. Due to the large size of most native single parent families payments under the current social assistance plan exceed employment earnings at the minimum wage level. For employment to be a viable economic alternative for native single parents wages earned will have to be substantially larger than currently legislated minimums. This dilemma could be overcome by removing the employment earning disincentives which currently exist in social assistance legislation.

The study's findings also appear to have implications for the establishment of priorities concerning target groups. Unemployment, for example, was found to be most severe among



young adults, especially females and Status Indian males. Existing and future employment programs could easily be tailored to reach those segments of the population more effectively.

At a more general level, the study's results lead to the conclusion that the native labour force is by and large locked into low skill/low entry level/low wage occupations (i.e. the secondary labour market). If improvement to the aggregate economic well-being of the population is to be achieved, labour market policy and programs must be designed to break this pattern. Some very aggressive forms of affirmative action programming may be required.

Presently the majority of employment and social support programs available to native migrants have been designed to address the needs of general (non-native) society. Although no systematic research appears to exist which compares directly the needs or adjustment experiences of natives as opposed to non-native migrants to the city, research undertaken in this study suggests very strongly that past and current programming efforts are not leading to the successful adjustment of native peoples to urban life. Clearly the issue of special, comprehensive programming designed solely to meet the needs of native migrants should be given careful consideration.

In closing, it should be emphasized that the study by itself does not provide a sufficiently rich base of knowledge for the formulation of appropriate policies and programs to deal with the problems confronting the native labour force. The major objective was to clarify somewhat the characteristics of the population and to identify the nature, magnitude, and parameters of the population's difficulties in the urban labour market. It is hoped that the information contained in the paper will at least serve to focus discussion and to provide some direction for subsequent, more detailed research which can be translated into more direct forms of action.



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## APPENDIX A

### Data Bases Employed in the Study

# I.U.S. Native Housing Data Base

## 1.1 Individual Sub-File

| <u>INFORMATION<br/>BIT</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u>                                       | <u>FORMAT</u> |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|
| 1                          | census tract I.D.  | I3            |
| 2                          | age  | I2            |
| 3                          | sex  | I1            |
| 4                          | education level  | I2            |
| 5                          | current employment status                                | I1            |
| 6                          | indian group   | I1            |
| 7                          | weeks worked last year                                   | I2            |
| 8                          | length of time in city                                   | I3            |
| 9                          | present job S.E.S.                                       | I4            |
| 10                         | present job rank of S.E.S.                               | I3            |
| 11                         | present job occupation I.D. #                            | I4            |
| 12                         | present job length of employment                         | I3            |
| 13                         | present job hours per week                               | I2            |
| 14                         | time unemployed between current<br>and previous job      | I3            |
| 15                         | previous job S.E.S.                                      | I4            |
| 16                         | previous job rank of S.E.S.                              | I3            |
| 17                         | previous job occupation I.D. #                           | I4            |
| 18                         | previous job length of employment                        | I3            |
| 19                         | previous job hours per week                              | I2            |
| 20                         | time unemployed between previous and<br>2nd previous job | I3            |
| 21                         | 2nd previous job S.E.S.                                  | I4            |
| 22                         | 2nd previous job rank of S.E.S.                          | I3            |
| 23                         | 2nd previous job occupation I.D. #                       | I4            |
| 24                         | 2nd previous job length of employment                    | I3            |
| 25                         | 2nd previous job hours per week                          | I2            |
| 26                         | time unemployed between 2nd and 3rd<br>previous jobs     | I3            |
| 27                         | 3rd previous job S.E.S.                                  | I4            |
| 28                         | 3rd previous job rank of S.E.S.                          | I3            |
| 29                         | 3rd previous job occupation I.D. #                       | I4            |
| 30                         | 3rd previous job length of employment                    | I3            |
| 31                         | 3rd previous job hours per week                          | I2            |
| 32                         | 1st job in city S.E.S.                                   | I4            |
| 33                         | 1st job in city rank of S.E.S.                           | I3            |
| 34                         | 1st job in city occupation I.D. #                        | I4            |
| 35                         | 1st job in city length of employment                     | I3            |
| 36                         | 1st job in city hours per week                           | I2            |
| 37                         | buffer   | <u>I10</u>    |
| TOTAL length               |  | I114          |



# I.U.S. Native Housing Data Base

## 1.2 Household Sub-File

| <u>VARIABLE</u> | <u>DESCRIPTION</u>                     | <u>DATA<br/>FORMAT</u> |
|-----------------|--|------------------------|
| 1               | Sampling Area                          | I2                     |
| 2               | Sex of Household Head (H.H.)           | I1                     |
| 3               | Age of Household Head (H.H.)           | I2                     |
| 4               | Education Level of H.H.                | I2                     |
| 5               | Employment Status of H.H.              | I1                     |
| 6               | Native Group of H.H.                   | I1                     |
| 7               | Household Type                         | I2                     |
| 8               | Household Size                         | I2                     |
| 9               | # of Children aged < 5 years           | I1                     |
| 10              | # of Children aged 5-16 years          | I1                     |
| 11              | # of Children aged ≥ 17 years          | I1                     |
| 12              | # of Household members employed        | I1                     |
| 13              | Total Household Income                 | I5                     |
| 14              | Transfer Income                        | I5                     |
| 15              | Recipient of Social Assistance         | I1                     |
| 16              | U.I. recipient                         | I1                     |
| 17              | Pension recipient                      | I1                     |
| 18              | Ed/Training Allowance recipient        | I1                     |
| 19              | Other transfer recipient               | I1                     |
| 20              | Months since moving to city            | I3                     |
| 21              | # of times a resident of Winnipeg      | I1                     |
|                 | Reasons for Moving to Winnipeg:        |                        |
| 22              | Employment                             | I1                     |
| 23              | Education                              | I1                     |
| 24              | Medical                                | I1                     |
| 25              | Housing                                | I1                     |
| 26              | Family in city                         | I1                     |
| 27              | Problems on reserve                    | I1                     |
| 28              | Other                                  | I1                     |
| 29              | Community of Origin (or reserve)       | I1                     |
| 30              | Migration Intentions                   | I1                     |
| 31              | # of Household members in labour force | I1                     |
| 32              | # of Major housing unit defects        | I1                     |
| 33              | C.M.H.C. housing condition code        | I1                     |
| 34              | Structure type                         | I1                     |
| 35              | # of rooms                             | I2                     |
| 36              | # of rooms used as bedrooms            | I2                     |
| 37              | Tenure                                 | I1                     |
| 38              | Value of owner occupied units          | I6                     |
| 39              | Annual shelter cost                    | I4                     |
| 40              | Buffer                                 | <u>I11</u>             |
|                 | TOTAL Length                           | I75                    |

Social Planning Council of Winnipeg: Survey of Households and Housing Units, 1977

DATA DICTIONARY

1. Household

1.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of household

1.1.1 Member Information

1.1.1.1 Member Information - Head of Household

| <u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>  | <u>VARIABLE NAME</u> | <u>INTERVIEW SCHED.<br/>QUESTION NUMBER</u> |
|--|----------------------|---|
| Age of household head  | VAR 007              | A.2   |
| Marital status of household head   | VAR 016              | A.3   |
| *Ethnicity of household head   | VAR 034              | A.5   |
| *Mother tongue of household head   | VAR 035              | A.6   |
| Automobile ownership - head of household   | VAR 167              | C.1   |
| Current work status - head of household  | VAR 168              | C.2   |
| Distance travelled to work<br>( $\leq$ , = or $\geq$ 1 mile) - head of household | VAR 169              | C.3   |
| Distance travelled to work<br>(no. of miles $> 1$ ) - head of household          | VAR 170              | C.3   |
| Total employment income - head of household                                      | VAR 203              | D.2   |
| Social assistance status - head of household                                     | VAR 212              | D.2   |
| *Total transfer and other income - head of household                             | VAR 214              | D.2   |
| Sex of household head  | VAR 312              | created                                     |
| *Total income (1977) - head of household   | VAR 321              | created                                     |

1.1.1.2 Member Information - Other than Head of Household

|                                   |             |         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Age of spouse                     | VAR 008     | A.2     |
| Ages of members 3-9               | VAR 009-015 | A.2     |
| Marital status of members 3-9     | VAR 018-024 | A.3     |
| *Members 3-9 relationship to head | VAR 027-033 | A.4     |
| *Spouses total income             | VAR 354     | created |
| *Total income for members 3-9     | SUMINC 3-9  | created |

### 1.1.2 Household Information

|   |            |         |
|---|------------|---------|
| *Household type by Household Size                                       | VAR 306    | created |
| *Household type (family/non-family)                                     | VAR 307    | created |
| *Family type  | VAR 308    | created |
| Number of members in household  | VAR 309    | created |
| Number of members under 18  | VAR 310    | created |
| Number of members over 18   | VAR 311    | created |
| Number of members with income   | VAR 313    | created |
| Number of children under 5 in household                                 | KIDAGE < 5 | created |
| Number of children 5-16 years in household                              | VAR 346    | created |
| Total household employment income                                       | VAR 314    | created |
| Total household other income  | VAR 315    | created |
| Total household income  | VAR 316    | created |
| *Household size index   | VAR 317    | created |
| *Household size adjusted total household income                         | VAR 318    | created |
| *MHRC adjusted total household income                                   | VAR 326    | created |
| Percentage of gross income spent on shelter (renters)                   | VAR 330    | created |
| Percentage of gross income spent on shelter (owners)                    | VAR 331    | created |
| Percentage of gross income spent on shelter (all)                       | VAR 332    | created |
| Percentage of household size adjusted income spent on shelter (renters) | VAR 333    | created |
| Percentage of household size adjusted income spent on shelter (owners)  | VAR 334    | created |
| Percentage of household size adjusted income spent on shelter (all)     | VAR 335    | created |
| Percentage of MHRC adjusted income spent on shelter (renters)           | VAR 336    | created |
| Percentage of MHRC adjusted income spent on shelter (owners)            | VAR 337    | created |
| Percentage of MHRC adjusted income spent on shelter (all)               | VAR 338    | created |

|  |          |         |
|--|----------|---------|
| Location of last residence by<br>census tract  | VAR 176  | C.7     |
| Location of last residence by<br>enumeration area  | VAR 177  | C.7     |
| Distance moved to current<br>residence   | VAR 178  | C.7     |
| Location of 2nd last residence<br>by CT  | VAR 180  | C.7     |
| Location of 2nd last residence<br>by EA  | VAR 181  | C.7     |
| Distance moved to last residence   | VAR 182  | C.7     |
| Number of moves since January, 1975  | VAR 186  | C.8     |
| Number of units considered before<br>selecting current residence                                       | VAR 191  | C.11    |
| Means of locating current residence  | VAR 192  | C.12    |
| Number of years at current<br>residence  | VAR 355  | created |
| Number of years at last residence  | VAR 356  | created |
| Number of years at 2nd last<br>residence   | VAR 357  | created |
| Number of years at 3rd last<br>residence   | VAR 358  | created |
| Number of years at 4th last<br>residence   | VAR 359  | created |
| *Adjusted current stay   | VAR 360  | created |
| Number of moves since 1973   | VAR 361  | created |
| Average years of stay (past 1973)  | VAR 362  | created |
| Last to current residence move<br>in relation to census tracts   | VAR 363  | created |
| 2nd last to current residence<br>move in relation to census<br>tracts                                  | VAR 364  | created |
| 2nd last to last residence move<br>in relation to census tracts  | VAR 365  | created |
| *Current residence by neighbourhood<br>type  | NEIGHBRD | created |
| Current residence by ward  | VAR 370  | created |
| Last residence by neighbourhood<br>type  | VAR 371  | created |
| Last residence by ward   | VAR 372  | created |
| 2nd last residence by neighbourhood<br>type  | VAR 373  | created |
| 2nd last residence by ward   | VAR 374  | created |
| *Last to current residence move<br>in relation to inner city,<br>suburb, city or non city<br>locations | VAR 388  | created |



|   |          |         |
|---|----------|---------|
| Percentage of gross income<br>spent on rent                   | VAR 339  | created |
| Percentage of household size<br>adjusted income spent on rent | VAR 340  | created |
| Percentage of MHRC adjusted<br>income spent on rent           | VAR 341  | created |
| *Income shortfall for 25%<br>Shelter Cost Ratio - (renters)   | VAR 375  | created |
| Income shortfall for 25%<br>Shelter Cost Ratio - (owners)     | VAR 376  | created |
| Income shortfall for 25%<br>Shelter Cost Ratio - (all)        | VAR 377  | created |
| Income shortfall for 30% SCR<br>(renters)                     | VAR 378  | created |
| Income shortfall for 30% SCR<br>(owners)                      | VAR 379  | created |
| Income shortfall for 30% SCR<br>(all)                         | VAR 380  | created |
| Income shortfall for 35% SCR<br>(renters)                     | VAR 381  | created |
| Income shortfall for 35% SCR<br>(owners)                      | VAR 382  | created |
| Income shortfall for 35% SCR<br>(all)                         | VAR 383  | created |
| Gross shelter cost ratio per<br>habitable room                | VAR 332A | created |
| Household-size adjusted shelter<br>cost ratio per room        | VAR 335A | created |
| MHRC - adjusted shelter cost<br>ratio per room                | VAR 338A | created |

## 1.2 Migration Characteristics

|   |          |         |
|---|----------|---------|
| Current residence by census tract   | VAR 002  | A.1     |
| Current residence by enumeration<br>area  | VAR 003  | A.1     |
| *Numeric listing of current<br>residence by survey sample<br>areas (corresponding to CT/EA<br>location) | SMPLESTE | created |
| Move since January 1975   | VAR 173  | C.6     |
| Years of stay where no move<br>since January 1975   | VAR 174  | C.6     |



|  |          |         |
|--|----------|---------|
| Location of last residence by<br>census tract  | VAR 176  | C.7     |
| Location of last residence by<br>enumeration area  | VAR 177  | C.7     |
| Distance moved to current<br>residence   | VAR 178  | C.7     |
| Location of 2nd last residence<br>by CT  | VAR 180  | C.7     |
| Location of 2nd last residence<br>by EA  | VAR 181  | C.7     |
| Distance moved to last residence   | VAR 182  | C.7     |
| Number of moves since January, 1975  | VAR 186  | C.8     |
| Number of units considered before<br>selecting current residence                                       | VAR 191  | C.11    |
| Means of locating current residence  | VAR 192  | C.12    |
| Number of years at current<br>residence  | VAR 355  | created |
| Number of years at last residence  | VAR 356  | created |
| Number of years at 2nd last<br>residence   | VAR 357  | created |
| Number of years at 3rd last<br>residence   | VAR 358  | created |
| Number of years at 4th last<br>residence   | VAR 359  | created |
| *Adjusted current stay   | VAR 360  | created |
| Number of moves since 1973   | VAR 361  | created |
| Average years of stay (past 1973)  | VAR 362  | created |
| Last to current residence move<br>in relation to census tracts   | VAR 363  | created |
| 2nd last to current residence<br>move in relation to census<br>tracts                                  | VAR 364  | created |
| 2nd last to last residence move<br>in relation to census tracts  | VAR 365  | created |
| *Current residence by neighbourhood<br>type  | NEIGHBRD | created |
| Current residence by ward  | VAR 370  | created |
| Last residence by neighbourhood<br>type  | VAR 371  | created |
| Last residence by ward   | VAR 372  | created |
| 2nd last residence by neighbourhood<br>type  | VAR 373  | created |
| 2nd last residence by ward   | VAR 374  | created |
| *Last to current residence move<br>in relation to inner city,<br>suburb, city or non city<br>locations | VAR 388  | created |

|   |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|
| 2nd last to current residence<br>move in relation to inner-<br>city, suburb, city or non-<br>city locations | VAR 389 | created |
| 2nd last to last residence move<br>in relation to inner-city,<br>suburb, city or non-city<br>locations      | VAR 390 | created |

### 1.3 Attitudes and Perceptions

#### 1.3.1 Neighbourhood and Dwelling Safety

|  |         |      |
|--|---------|------|
| Occurrence of theft from<br>dwelling   | VAR 070 | B.18 |
| Occurrence of assault or<br>robber to member of household<br>within neighbourhood area | VAR 071 | B.18 |
| Reporting of above occurrences   | VAR 072 | B.19 |
| General perception of safety or<br>danger in the neighbourhood                         | VAR 073 | B.20 |
| Degree of danger perceived   | VAR 074 | B.20 |
| Occurrence of fire in dwelling<br>unit during residence                                | VAR 075 | B.21 |
| Reporting of fire to fire dept.  | VAR 076 | B.22 |

#### 1.3.2 Condition of, and Satisfaction with Dwelling Units

|  |             |         |
|--|-------------|---------|
| Perceived condition of dwelling<br>unit                                    | VAR 155     | B.46    |
| Extent which dwelling meets needs  | VAR 156     | B.47    |
| Expection of those needs being<br>satisfied within next few years          | VAR 157     | B.48    |
| *Reasons why needs are not likely<br>to be satisfied in this time<br>frame | VAR 158-159 | B.49    |
| *Perceived condition and cost of<br>dwelling unit                          | COSTREPR    | created |

### 1.3.3 Migration

|   |         |      |
|---|---------|------|
| Probability of moving in<br>next 3 years    | VAR 172 | C.5  |
| *Reasons for moving from last<br>residence  | VAR 187 | C.9  |
|   | VAR 188 | C.9  |
| *Reasons for selecting current<br>residence | VAR 189 | C.10 |
|   | VAR 190 | C.10 |

### 1.3.4 Cost/Value

|   |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|
| Estimated fair market value<br>for building owned by<br>landlord - renters  | VAR 085 | B.29    |
| Perceived fair market value for<br>dwelling unit owned by land-<br>lord - renters                                 | VAR 300 | created |
| Perceived fair rent for current<br>dwelling unit - renters  | VAR 305 | created |
| Expected selling price for owned<br>dwelling (building) - owners  | VAR 086 | B.30    |
| Expected selling price for owned<br>dwelling (unit) - owners  | VAR 367 | created |
| Estimated fair market rent for<br>owned dwelling unit - owners  | VAR 119 | B.39    |
| Fairness of price, paid or<br>paying, for current dwelling  | VAR 160 | B.50    |
| Reasonableness of cost of housing<br>in Winnipeg  | VAR 163 | B.52    |
| Estimated fair or reasonable rent<br>for household in light of that<br>household's present financial<br>situation | VAR 164 | B.53    |
| Estimated fair or reasonable<br>mortgage payments for the kind<br>of housing required by household                | VAR 165 | B.54    |
| *Perceived fair percentage of<br>gross income for shelter   | VAR 342 | created |
| *Perceived fair percentage of<br>household size adjusted<br>income for shelter                                    | VAR 343 | created |
| *Perceived fair percentage of<br>MHRC adjusted income for<br>shelter  | VAR 344 | created |

## 2. Dwelling Unit

### 2.1 Physical Characteristics of Dwelling Unit

|   |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|
| Number of rooms in dwelling unit                | VAR 038 | B.2     |
| Rooms used for business only                    | VAR 039 | B.3     |
| Number of rooms used for business purposes only | VAR 040 | B.3     |
| Number of rooms for personal use only           | VAR 273 | created |
| Number of bedrooms                              | VAR 041 | B.4     |
| Number of sq.ft. of living space                | VAR 042 | B.5     |
| Number of sq.ft. per person                     | VAR 327 | created |

### 2.2 Physical Characteristics of the Building

|                                       |         |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Date of construction                  | VAR 037 | B.1     |
| *Structural type                      | VAR 259 | F.2     |
| *Construction type                    | VAR 260 | F.3     |
| Number of floors in multiple dwelling | VAR 261 | F.4     |
| Number of units in building           | VAR 272 | created |
| Age of building                       | BLDGAGE | created |

### 2.3 Physical Conditions and Amenities of Dwelling Unit

|  |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|
| Number of rooms without windows or skylights     | VAR 056 | B.14.1  |
| Number of rooms without electrical outlets       | VAR 057 | B.14.2  |
| Number of rooms without operating light fixtures | VAR 058 | B.14.3  |
| Presence of pests or vermine                     | VAR 063 | B.17    |
| Number of people per room                        | VAR 328 | created |
| Number of people per bedroom                     | VAR 329 | created |
| *Number of interior defects                      | VAR 366 | created |



## 2.4 Physical Conditions and Amenities of the Building

|  |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|
| Household's use of kitchen facility (exclusive or shared)                                      | VAR 043 | B.6     |
| Use of refrigerator  | VAR 044 | B.7     |
| Use of stove   | VAR 045 | B.7     |
| Use of sink with hot and cold water  | VAR 046 | B.7     |
| Use of kitchen shelving and storage space  | VAR 047 | B.7     |
| Use of electrical outlets in kitchen   | VAR 048 | B.7     |
| Use of kitchen counter space   | VAR 049 | B.7     |
| Household use of flush toilet (exclusive or shared)  | VAR 050 | B.8     |
| Number of non-household members sharing toilet   | VAR 051 | B.9     |
| Household use of bath or shower (exclusive or shared)  | VAR 052 | B.10    |
| Number of non-household members sharing bath or shower   | VAR 053 | B.11    |
| *Largest number of non-household members sharing both toilet and bath facilities               | VAR 274 | created |
| *Presence of central heating   | VAR 054 | B.12    |
| Presence of off-street parking facility  | VAR 055 | B.13    |
| Household use of washing machine   | VAR 059 | B.15    |
| Household use of indoor clothes drying facility  | VAR 060 | B.15    |
| Household use of outdoor space for clothes drying  | VAR 061 | B.15    |
| Household use of telephone   | VAR 062 | B.15    |
| *Number of above amenities not available to household  | VAR 281 | created |
| Presence of outside fire escape (for multiple dwelling only)                                   | VAR 263 | F.4     |
| Presence of two separate stairwells to ground floor and outside doors (multiple dwelling only) | VAR 264 | F.4     |
| Presence of fire doors in hallways (multiple dwelling only)                                    | VAR 265 | F.4     |
| Presence of fire alarms in hallways (multiple dwelling only)                                   | VAR 266 | F.4     |



|  |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|
| Presence of smoke or heat<br>detectors in stairwells<br>(multiple dwelling only) | VAR 267 | F.4     |
| Presence of fire extinguishers in<br>hallways (multiple dwelling only)           | VAR 268 | F.4     |
| *Presence of alternative egress<br>from building                                 | VAR 280 | created |
| *Number of major structural<br>defects of building                               | VAR 284 | created |
| *Number of minor interior defects<br>of building                                 | VAR 285 | created |
| *Exterior condition of the building<br>(CMHC rating)                             | VAR 286 | created |
| *Number of fire prevention items<br>missing                                      | VAR 287 | created |
| *State of repair of building -<br>interior and exterior                          | FACTOR1 | created |
| *Absence of amenities in building  | FACTOR2 | created |

## 2.5 Neighbourhood Characteristics and Amenities

|  |          |         |
|--|----------|---------|
| *Distance (Number of blocks) to<br>regular bus service access<br>point | VAR 064  | B.17    |
| Distance (same) to supermarket   | VAR 065  | B.17    |
| Distance (same) to convenience<br>store                                | VAR 066  | B.17    |
| Distance (same) to drug store  | VAR 067  | B.17    |
| Distance (same) to school  | VAR 068  | B.17    |
| Distance (same) to park  | VAR 069  | B.17    |
| *Weighted household access to<br>neighbourhood services                | VAR 275  | created |
| Land use of property opposite<br>building                              | VAR 269  | F.5     |
| Land use of property to one side                                       | VAR 270  | F.5     |
| Land use of property to other side                                     | VAR 271  | F.5     |
| Conforming land use on one side  | VAR 277  | created |
| Conforming land use on other side                                      | VAR 278  | created |
| Conforming land use on opposite  | VAR 279  | created |
| *Neighbourhood type  | NEIGHBRD | created |

## 2.6 Economic Characteristics of Dwelling Unit

\*Presence and nature of housing  
payment reduction for dwelling  
unit

VAR 077 B.23

Amount by which housing payment  
is reduced each month

VAR 078 B.23

Nature of tenure for dwelling unit

VAR 079 B.24

### RENTERS

Amount of regular rent payment

VAR 080 B.25

Inclusion or exclusion of  
furnishing in rental agreement

VAR 081 B.25

Frequency of rent payment

VAR 082 B.26

Inclusion or exclusion in/from  
payment of the value of rooms  
used solely for business  
purposes

VAR 083 B.27

Value in rent for rooms used  
solely for business purposes

VAR 084 B.28

\*Actual cash rent paid

VAR 289 created

\*Total regular rent paid in 1977

VAR 290 created

\*Actual total rent paid in 1977

VAR 291 created

### OWNERS

Number of mortgages on dwelling

VAR 090 B.32

Regular mortgage payment - 1st  
mortgage

VAR 091 B.33

Regular mortgage payment - 2nd  
mortgage

VAR 092 B.33

Regular mortgage payment - 3rd  
mortgage

VAR 093 B.33

Frequency of mortgage payment  
- 1st mortgage

VAR 094 B.34

Frequency of mortgage payment  
- 2nd mortgage

VAR 095 B.34

Frequency of mortgage payment  
- 3rd mortgage

VAR 096 B.34

|  |             |         |
|--|-------------|---------|
| Charges included in mortgage<br>payment (principle, interest,<br>taxes) - 1st mortgage | VAR 097-100 | B.35    |
| Charges included in mortgage<br>payment (principle, interest,<br>taxes) - 2nd mortgage | VAR 101-104 | B.35    |
| Charges included in mortgage<br>payment (principle, interest,<br>taxes) - 3rd mortgage | VAR 105-108 | B.35    |
| Number of dwelling units included<br>in mortgage - 1st mortgage                        | VAR 109-110 | B.36    |
| Number of dwelling units included<br>in mortgage - 2nd mortgage                        | VAR 111-112 | B.36    |
| Number of dwelling units included<br>in mortgage - 3rd mortgage                        | VAR 113-114 | B.36    |
| Total mortgage payments on the<br>dwelling unit for 1977                               | VAR 301     | created |
| Total yearly taxes paid where this<br>amount is not included in<br>mortgage payment    | VAR 115     | B.37    |
| Number of dwelling units to<br>which above tax figure<br>applies                       | VAR 117-118 | B.38    |
| Total taxes on dwelling unit,1977  | VAR 302     | created |
| Total water bill per unit, 1977  | VAR 292     | created |
| Total electricity bill per unit<br>1977  | VAR 293     | created |
| Total gas bill per unit, 1977  | VAR 294     | created |
| Total oil/coal bill per unit,1977  | VAR 295     | created |
| Total parking bill per unit,1977   | VAR 296     | created |
| Total other services bill per<br>unit, 1977  | VAR 297     | created |
| Total utility bill per unit,1977   | VAR 298     | created |
| Total cost of repairs and<br>maintenance for dwelling unit<br>in 1977                  | VAR 304     | created |
| *Total shelter cost for renters,1977   | VAR 299     | created |
| Total shelter cost for owners,1977   | VAR 303     | created |
| Total 1977 shelter cost for all<br>respondents   | VAR 368     | created |



## APPENDIX B





### Assumption 1 - General Fertility Rates\*

Source: Estimated from birth data contained on I.U.S. Urban Native Data Base.

#### a) Status Indians

205 births/1980 females aged 15-44 years  
= 103.5 births/1000 females 15-44 years

#### b) Métis/Non-Status Indians

235 births/4382 females 15-44 years  
= 53.6 births/1000 females 15-44 years

c) Sex distribution of births assumed to be 50/50 male/female.

### Assumption 2 - Mortality Rates

Source: A. Siggner (1979) regarding 1973-1976 averages for Canadian Indians

| <u>Age Group</u> | <u>Deaths/1000 Population</u> |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 4 weeks-1 year   | 14.0/1000                     |
| 1-4 years        | 3.1/1000                      |
| 5-19 years       | 1.9/1000                      |
| 20-44 years      | 6.0/1000                      |
| 45-64 years      | 15.7/1000                     |
| 65+ years        | 57.0/1000                     |

\* Includes births to women migrating to the city during previous 12 month period.

### Assumption 3 - Annual Net Migration Rates

Source: Estimated from duration of residence data available on the I.U.S. Urban Native Data Base.

$$\hat{NMR}_{jkl} = \sum_{i=13}^{60} \hat{x}_{ijkl} / 4 \text{ (years)}$$

where  $x_{ijkl}$  = population estimate of individuals  
duration of residence category  $i$   
(in months since arriving in city),  
age group  $j$ , sex category  $k$ , and  
native subgroup  $l$ .

## Population Estimate

$$\hat{X}_{.j} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij} * \frac{1}{y_j}$$

where  $\hat{X}_{.j}$  = the estimate of the size of the population in the  $j^{\text{th}}$  category of variable  $X$

$x_{ij}$  = actual number of observations in sampling area  $i$  and in the  $j^{\text{th}}$  category of variable  $X$

and  $y_i$  = proportion of the population in sampling area  $i$  contacted via the survey (i.e. the sampling level)





## APPENDIX C

Occupational Categories  
and the Blishen/McRoberts  
Index



### Construction of the Blishen/McRoberts Scale

The Blishen/McRoberts (B/M) socio-economic index of occupations is based upon the results of a regression analysis employing occupational prestige as the dependent variable and education level and income as independent variables.

The relationship may be expressed as follows:

$$\text{Status (Y)} = B_1 \text{ Income (X}_1\text{)} + B_2 \text{ Education (X}_2\text{)} + C$$

The scaled occupations are taken from those listed in the 1971 Canadian occupational manual (Department of Manpower and Immigration, 1974). The scale is a revision of the same type of analysis employed by Blishen's (1967) original index.

The data for the scale are taken from the 1971 Canadian census and "are based on those persons in the male labour force who worked in 1970 and for whom occupation refers to the job held in the week preceding the 1971 census enumeration or the job of longest duration since 1 January, 1970 if they were not employed that week" (Blishen and McRoberts, 1976: 71).

The income variable was defined as follows: "the income level ... is expressed as the percentage of males who worked in an occupation in 1970 and whose 1970 employment income was \$6500 or over" (p. 71). Income data were obtained from a total enumeration of the labour force collected through the 1971 census.

The education variable "is expressed as the percentage of males who worked in an occupation in 1970 and who had attended at least grade 12 if the province of schooling was Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, British Columbia, Yukon, or outside Canada, or who had attended at least Grade 11 if their

schooling had been undertaken in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta" (p. 72). Again, data were obtained from a total enumeration of the labour force collected through the 1971 census.

The dependent variable, occupational prestige, was defined as the Pineo-Porter (1966) prestige score for occupations. Prestige scores for 102 occupations which corresponded to the 1971 census occupational classification were utilized. "The unstandardized regression weights resulting from the regression analysis were .2640 for income and .3619 for education. The intercept was 13.985" (p. 72). Occupations were ranked according to a 10-digit socio-economic index score produced in the regression analysis.

Table C-1 provides an alphabetical listing of CCD0 occupations by socio-economic index and the rank of the index.

Table C-1

ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF OCCUPATIONS BY SOCIOECONOMIC INDEX AND RANK ORDER,  
CANADA, 1971

| <i>Occupational<br/>classification<br/>number</i> | <i>Occupational<br/>classification</i>                         | <i>Socio-<br/>economic<br/>index</i> | <i>Rank</i> |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 8373  | abrading & polishing occs: clay, glass & stone, n.e.c.         | 30.3649                              | 388         |
| 1171  | accountants, auditors & financial officers                     | 67.4100                              | 37          |
| 3335  | actors   | 49.4299                              | 176         |
| 3314  | ad. & illustrating artists                                     | 48.6593                              | 185         |
| 4192  | adjusters, claim   | 53.1130                              | 140         |
| 1134  | administrators, medicine & health                              | 70.4313                              | 20          |
| 1133  | administrators, teaching & rel. fields                         | 75.2846                              | 1           |
| 5174  | advertising salesmen   | 57.2838                              | 105         |
| 2155  | aeronautical engineers   | 66.9202                              | 42          |
| 2131  | agriculturists & rel. scientists                               | 61.1907                              | 78          |
| 9119  | air transport operating occs. n.e.c.                           | 41.2020                              | 260         |
| 9113  | air transport operating support occs.                          | 59.1959                              | 91          |
| 8515  | aircraft fabricat. & assembl. occs. n.e.c.                     | 41.7126                              | 253         |
| 8582  | aircraft mechanics & repairmen                                 | 51.5605                              | 153         |
| 6169  | apparel & furnishings, service occs. n.e.c.                    | 26.7076                              | 443         |
| 2165  | architect. & engineering technologists & technicians           | 62.5002                              | 66          |
| 2141  | architects   | 71.9520                              | 13          |
| 2159  | architects & engineers n.e.c.                                  | 68.9527                              | 26          |
| 3373  | athletes   | 49.2975                              | 177         |
| 3375  | attendants, sport & recreation                                 | 29.9834                              | 394         |
| 6147  | babysitters  | 24.5828                              | 466         |
| 8213  | baking, confectionery making & rel. occs.                      | 28.4424                              | 420         |
| 6143  | barbers, hairdressers & rel. occs.                             | 25.0670                              | 460         |
| 6123  | bartenders   | 26.4920                              | 449         |
| 8227  | beverage process. occs.  | 40.7490                              | 268         |
| 2133  | biologists & rel. scientists                                   | 65.7778                              | 50          |
| 7715  | blasting occs.   | 33.3923                              | 349         |
| 8337  | boilermakers, platers & structural metal workers               | 41.0745                              | 264         |
| 8571  | bonding & cementing occs: rubb. plast. & rel. prod.            | 33.7494                              | 347         |
| 9517  | bookbinders & rel. occs.                                       | 38.8055                              | 291         |
| 4131  | bookkeepers & acc'ing clerks                                   | 50.7098                              | 160         |
| 4139  | bookkeeping, account-recording & rel. occs. n.e.c.             | 50.9450                              | 159         |
| 8782  | brick & stone masons & tile setters                            | 29.4705                              | 405         |
| 9171  | bus drivers  | 32.2318                              | 368         |
| 8585  | bus. & commerc. machine mechanics & repairmen                  | 50.1433                              | 166         |
| 8525  | bus. & commerc. machines fabricat. & assembl. occs. n.e.c.     | 50.2132                              | 165         |
| 5177  | business services salesmen                                     | 60.8690                              | 81          |
| 5191  | buyers, wholesale & retail trade                               | 55.4303                              | 124         |
| 8541  | cabinet & wood furniture makers                                | 27.0457                              | 436         |
| 7311  | captains & oth. officers, fishing vessels                      | 29.7920                              | 398         |
| 8781  | carpenters & rel. occs.  | 28.0382                              | 422         |
| 8251  | cellulose pulp preparing occs.                                 | 44.2194                              | 233         |
| 6133  | chambermaids & housemen  | 27.1178                              | 435         |
| 6121  | chefs & cooks  | 26.8068                              | 441         |
| 8179  | chem. petrol. rubb. plast. & rel. mater. process. occs. n.e.c. | 45.6396                              | 214         |
| 2142  | chemical engineers   | 70.8910                              | 18          |
| 2111  | chemists   | 66.4193                              | 45          |
| 2143  | civil engineers  | 69.2593                              | 23          |
| 8379  | clay, glass & stone & rel. mat. machin. occs. n.e.c.           | 32.1559                              | 370         |
| 8159  | clay, glass & stone process. forming & rel. occs. n.e.c.       | 32.1517                              | 371         |
| 3370  | coaches, trainers, instructors & mgrs: sport & rec.            | 46.8675                              | 203         |
| 8173  | coating & calendering occs: chem. & rel. mat.                  | 33.0795                              | 353         |
| 4191  | collectors   | 49.7978                              | 173         |
| 5133  | commercial travellers  | 57.4109                              | 104         |
| 6116  | commissioned officers, armed forces                            | 68.1072                              | 34          |
| 2791  | commun. college & vocational school teachers                   | 66.1264                              | 48          |
| 8783  | concrete finishing & rel. occs.                                | 29.0537                              | 408         |
| 9133  | conductors & brakemen, railway                                 | 47.8677                              | 194         |
| 8733  | construction electric. & repairmen                             | 46.8823                              | 202         |
| 8171  | crushing & grinding occs: chem. & rel. materials               | 31.4274                              | 378         |
| 8111  | crushing & grinding occs: mineral ores                         | 37.9576                              | 305         |
| 8575  | cutting & finishing occs: rubb. plast. & rel. prod.            | 31.8769                              | 374         |
| 8371  | cutting & shaping occs: clay, glass & stone                    | 28.6463                              | 418         |
| 3333  | dancers & choreographers                                       | 38.2202                              | 302         |
| 9155  | deck crew, ship  | 28.9568                              | 411         |
| 9151  | deck officers  | 44.8931                              | 222         |
| 3157  | dental hygienists, assist. & technic.                          | 48.2832                              | 189         |
| 3113  | dentists   | 74.6984                              | 3           |
| 3152  | dieticians & nutritionists                                     | 64.4183                              | 59          |
| 3154  | dispensing opticians   | 49.7960                              | 172         |
| 8165  | distill., sublim. & carboniz. occs. chemicals & rel. materials | 57.4990                              | 103         |
| 2163  | draughtsmen  | 62.0921                              | 69          |
| 5193  | driver-salesmen  | 32.8339                              | 357         |
| 4143  | e.d.p. equip. operators  | 55.8252                              | 119         |
| 2311  | economists   | 69.6355                              | 22          |
| 2391  | educational & vocational counsellors                           | 71.9267                              | 14          |
| 8739  | el. pow. light. & wire commun. equip. er. i. & r. occs. n.e.c. | 48.2167                              | 190         |
| 8533  | elec. & rel. equip.-i. & r. occs. n.e.c.                       | 43.7960                              | 238         |
| 2144  | electrical engineers   | 70.7401                              | 19          |
| 8531  | electrical equip. fabricat. & assembl. occs.                   | 35.4749                              | 326         |
| 8731  | electrical power lineman & rel. occs.                          | 48.5124                              | 186         |
| 9559  | electron. & rel. commun. equip. operating occs. n.e.c.         | 54.0143                              | 135         |
| 8535  | electronic & rel. equip. install. & repair. occs. n.e.c.       | 59.7432                              | 87          |
| 8534  | electronic equip. fabricat. & assembl. occs.                   | 38.5749                              | 294         |
| 2731  | elem. & kindergarten teachers                                  | 65.8531                              | 49          |
| 2739  | element. & sec. school teaching & rel. occs. n.e.c.            | 55.5801                              | 120         |



| <i>Occupational<br/>classification<br/>number</i> | <i>Occupational<br/>classification</i>                              | <i>Socio-<br/>economic<br/>index</i> | <i>Rank</i> |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 6193  | elevator operating occs.  | 23.0774                              | 479         |
| 9157  | engine & boiler room crew, ship                                     | 29.8589                              | 396         |
| 8511  | engine & rel. equip. fabricat. & assemb. occs. n.e.c.               | 34.5173                              | 339         |
| 9153  | engineering officers, ship  | 41.8162                              | 251         |
| 8391  | engravers, etchers & rel. occs.                                     | 38.7543                              | 292         |
| 8711  | excavating, grading & rel. occs.                                    | 29.8278                              | 397         |
| 8719  | excavating, grading, pavings & rel. occs. n.e.c.                    | 32.7188                              | 359         |
| 8579  | fabricat. assemb. & repair. occs: rubb. plast. & rel. prod. n.e.c.  | 31.3242                              | 380         |
| 8549  | fabricat. assemb. & repair. occs: wood products, n.e.c.             | 24.8377                              | 463         |
| 8539  | fabricat. assemb. i. & r. occs: electric. electron. & rel. equip.   | 34.8363                              | 334         |
| 8569  | fabricat. assemb. repair. occs: text. fur & leath. prod. n.e.c.     | 23.2252                              | 477         |
| 7197  | farm machinery operators & custom operators                         | 26.2011                              | 451         |
| 7131  | farm management occs.   | 27.9879                              | 425         |
| 7182  | farm workers  | 24.2541                              | 472         |
| 7112  | farmers   | 23.0227                              | 480         |
| 8393  | filing, grinding, buffing, clean. & polish. occs. n.e.c.            | 32.9927                              | 355         |
| 8163  | filtering, straining & separating occs: chem. & rel. mater.         | 42.3316                              | 248         |
| 1135  | financial management occs.  | 68.2250                              | 33          |
| 2792  | fine arts school teachers   | 55.4545                              | 123         |
| 6111  | fire fighting occs.   | 50.9583                              | 157         |
| 8217  | fish canning, curing & packing occs.                                | 18.2394                              | 499         |
| 7313  | fishermen: net, trap & line   | 18.6296                              | 498         |
| 7319  | fishing, hunting, trapping & rel. occs. n.e.c.                      | 22.7447                              | 482         |
| 8211  | flour & grain milling occs.   | 28.9914                              | 410         |
| 6129  | food & bev. prep. & rel. service occs. n.e.c.                       | 27.5225                              | 428         |
| 8229  | food, bev. & rel. process. occs. n.e.c.                             | 32.2390                              | 367         |
| 9110  | foremen: air transport op. occs.                                    | 61.7911                              | 72          |
| 8160  | foremen: chems. petrol. rubber, plast. & rel. mater. proc. occs.    | 57.0673                              | 108         |
| 8370  | foremen: clay glass & stone & rel. mater. machining occs.           | 44.4470                              | 228         |
| 8150  | foremen: clay glass & stone process. forming & rel. occs.           | 47.0419                              | 200         |
| 8730  | foremen: el. pow. light. & wire commun. equip. erec. i. & r. occs.  | 56.0063                              | 117         |
| 9550  | foremen: electr. & rel. commun. equip. op. occs., n.e.c.            | 65.5887                              | 52          |
| 8710  | foremen: excavating, grading, paving & rel. occs.                   | 38.9193                              | 290         |
| 8510  | foremen: fabricat. & assemb. occs. metal products, n.e.c.           | 54.2590                              | 132         |
| 8550  | foremen: fabricat. assem. & repair. occs: text. fur & leath. prod.  | 42.7460                              | 245         |
| 8530  | foremen: fabricat. assemb. i. & r. occs. el. electron. rel. equip.  | 55.8867                              | 118         |
| 8540  | foremen: fabricat. assembl. & repair. occs: wood products           | 41.6081                              | 254         |
| 8210  | foremen: food, bev. & rel. process. occs.                           | 45.9770                              | 211         |
| 7510  | foremen: forestry & logging occs.                                   | 38.0623                              | 304         |
| 9310  | foremen: materials handling & rel. occs. n.e.c.                     | 43.8969                              | 236         |
| 8580  | foremen: mechanics & repairmen exc. electrical                      | 45.0002                              | 221         |
| 8310  | foremen: metal machining occs.                                      | 52.1729                              | 151         |
| 8130  | foremen: metal process. & rel. occs.                                | 51.4055                              | 154         |
| 8330  | foremen: metal shaping & forming occs. exc. machining               | 47.4094                              | 197         |
| 8110  | foremen: mineral ore treating occs.                                 | 53.8963                              | 136         |
| 7710  | foremen: mining & quarrying incl. oil & gasfield occs.              | 49.9946                              | 168         |
| 9170  | foremen: motor transp. operating occs.                              | 40.9698                              | 267         |
| 8780  | foremen: oth. construction trades occs.                             | 42.4216                              | 247         |
| 9590  | foremen: oth. crafts & equip. operating occs. n.e.c.                | 59.1308                              | 92          |
| 8390  | foremen: oth. machining & rel. occs. n.e.c.                         | 46.6586                              | 204         |
| 8290  | foremen: oth. process. occs.  | 46.5696                              | 206         |
| 9190  | foremen: oth. transp. & rel. equip. operating occs.                 | 54.5601                              | 130         |
| 7180  | foremen: other farming, horticult. & animal husbandry occs.         | 35.8990                              | 321         |
| 9510  | foremen: printing & rel. occs.                                      | 52.9503                              | 142         |
| 8590  | foremen: product fabric. assem. & repair. occs. n.e.c.              | 47.9736                              | 192         |
| 8250  | foremen: pulp & papermaking & rel. occs.                            | 52.4163                              | 145         |
| 9130  | foremen: railway transport operating occs.                          | 50.4002                              | 163         |
| 9530  | foremen: stationary engine & util. equip. operat. & rel. occs.      | 53.4982                              | 138         |
| 8260  | foremen: textile process. occs.                                     | 44.7037                              | 226         |
| 8350  | foremen: wood machining occs.                                       | 40.2551                              | 276         |
| 8230  | foremen: wood process. occs. exc. pulp & papermaking                | 40.2219                              | 277         |
| 8570  | foremen: fabric. assem. repair. occs. rubb. plas. & oth. rel. prod. | 49.0253                              | 182         |
| 7519  | forestry & logging occs. n.e.c.                                     | 19.3280                              | 496         |
| 7511  | forestry conserv. occs.   | 31.8739                              | 375         |
| 8331  | forging occs.   | 33.8487                              | 346         |
| 8155  | forming occs: clay, glass & stone                                   | 31.2890                              | 381         |
| 8221  | fruit & veget. canning, preserv. & packag. occs.                    | 26.4676                              | 450         |
| 6141  | funeral directors embalmers, & rel. occs.                           | 51.3475                              | 155         |
| 8151  | furnacemen & kilnmen: clay, glass & stone                           | 32.9690                              | 356         |
| 8555  | furriers  | 24.9863                              | 461         |
| 1130  | gen. mgrs. & oth. senior officials                                  | 66.6958                              | 44          |
| 4197  | gen. office clerks  | 46.4416                              | 208         |
| 2112  | geologists  | 69.2159                              | 25          |
| 8795  | glaziers  | 31.5716                              | 377         |
| 1113  | government administrators   | 68.6724                              | 31          |
| 6115  | guards & watchmen   | 28.7070                              | 417         |
| 6144  | guides  | 28.2021                              | 421         |
| 3119  | health diagnosing & treating occs. n.e.c.                           | 57.1236                              | 107         |
| 8295  | hide & pelt proc. occs.   | 25.6631                              | 457         |
| 9311  | hoisting occs. n.e.c.   | 37.8511                              | 306         |
| 6145  | hostesses & stewards, exc. food & bev.                              | 41.1612                              | 261         |
| 4194  | hotel clerks  | 30.0380                              | 393         |
| 7315  | hunting, trapping & rel. occs.                                      | 14.3963                              | 500         |
| 8796  | i.t.g. & s. occs., construc., exc. electrical                       | 49.1070                              | 179         |
| 8256  | i.t.g. & s. occs., pulp & paper-making                              | 55.5257                              | 121         |
| 9916  | i.t.g. & s. occs. n.e.c.  | 47.0743                              | 199         |
| 8236  | i.t.g. & s. occs. wood process. exc. pulp & papermaking             | 32.5377                              | 362         |
| 8376  | i.t.g. & s. occs: clay, glass & stone machining                     | 29.2692                              | 407         |
| 8156  | i.t.g. & s. occs: clay, glass & stone process. & forming            | 39.9696                              | 279         |
| 8586  | i.t.g. & s. occs: equip. repair exc. electrical                     | 44.5760                              | 227         |
| 8526  | i.t.g. & s. occs: fabric. assem. metal prod. n.e.c.                 | 45.5382                              | 216         |
| 8546  | i.t.g. & s. occs: fabricat. assem. & repair: wood prod.             | 19.7729                              | 494         |

| <i>Occupational<br/>classification<br/>number</i> | <i>Occupational<br/>classification</i>                                | <i>Socio-<br/>economic<br/>index</i> | <i>Rank</i> |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 8226  | i.t.g. & s. occs: food, bev. & rel. process.                          | 39.0159                              | 288         |
| 8396  | i.t.g. & s. occs: machining n.e.c.                                    | 39.8583                              | 280         |
| 8316  | i.t.g. & s. occs: metal machining                                     | 45.1924                              | 219         |
| 8146  | i.t.g. & s. occs: metal processing                                    | 48.3808                              | 188         |
| 8336  | i.t.g. & s. occs: metal shaping & forming, exc. machining             | 46.4617                              | 207         |
| 8116  | i.t.g. & s. occs: mineral ore treating                                | 47.8694                              | 193         |
| 8296  | i.t.g. & s. occs: processing, n.e.c.                                  | 36.9336                              | 315         |
| 8596  | i.t.g. & s. occs: product fabricat. assemb. & repair. n.e.c.          | 38.6001                              | 293         |
| 8276  | i.t.g. & s. occs: textile processing                                  | 27.4283                              | 429         |
| 8356  | i.t.g. & s. occs: wood machining                                      | 24.6923                              | 465         |
| 8176  | i.t.g. & s. occs: chem. petrol. rubber, plast. & rel. mater. proc.    | 52.4039                              | 146         |
| 8536  | i.t.g. & s. occs: fabric. assem. i. & r. el. electron. & rel. equip.  | 48.8063                              | 183         |
| 8736  | i.t.g. & s. occs: el. pow. light. & wire commun. equip. erec. i. & r. | 59.5654                              | 89          |
| 8566  | i.t.g. & s. occs: fabr. assem. & rep. textile, fur & leath. prod.     | 27.6826                              | 426         |
| 8576  | i.t.g. & s. occs: fabric. assem. & repair. rubb. plast. & rel. prod.  | 40.9796                              | 266         |
| 8523  | ind. farm const. & oth. mech. equi. & mach. fabr. & assem. occs. nec  | 33.2208                              | 352         |
| 8584  | indus. farm & construc. machinery mechanics & repairmen               | 41.4781                              | 256         |
| 2145  | industrial engineers  | 67.1195                              | 39          |
| 1116  | inspectors & regulatory officers govt.                                | 59.7212                              | 88          |
| 1176  | inspectors & regulatory officers non-govt.                            | 54.2791                              | 131         |
| 2797  | instructors & training officers n.e.c.                                | 56.3952                              | 116         |
| 8786  | insulating occs. construction   | 34.7941                              | 335         |
| 5171  | insurance salesmen & agents   | 57.7196                              | 102         |
| 4135  | insurance, bank & oth. finance clerks                                 | 49.6863                              | 173         |
| 6191  | janitors, charworkers & cleaners                                      | 24.9784                              | 462         |
| 8591  | jewellery & silverware fab. assem. & repair. occs.                    | 32.5292                              | 363         |
| 2341  | judges & magistrates  | 72.0631                              | 12          |
| 8271  | knitting occs.  | 22.0573                              | 486         |
| 9918  | labourers, n.e.c.   | 27.6005                              | 427         |
| 9921  | labourers, manufacturing  | 29.0274                              | 409         |
| 9926  | labourers, other industries   | 26.8178                              | 440         |
| 9925  | labourers, public administration & defence                            | 25.6058                              | 459         |
| 9924  | labourers, service  | 26.5015                              | 448         |
| 9923  | labourers, trade  | 26.7645                              | 442         |
| 9922  | labourers, transportation & communication                             | 28.6236                              | 419         |
| 6162  | laundering & dry cleaning occs.                                       | 24.2647                              | 471         |
| 2343  | lawyers & notaries  | 72.7302                              | 9           |
| 2351  | librarians & archivists   | 61.8705                              | 70          |
| 4161  | library & file clerks   | 45.5775                              | 215         |
| 4169  | library, file & corr. clerks & rel. occs. n.e.c.                      | 54.6357                              | 129         |
| 2135  | life sciences technologists & technic.                                | 55.3551                              | 126         |
| 9131  | locomotive engineers & firemen  | 46.3239                              | 209         |
| 7517  | log hoisting, sorting, moving & rel. occs.                            | 30.3240                              | 390         |
| 7516  | log inspect. grad. scaling & rel. occs.                               | 39.2284                              | 284         |
| 9313  | longshoremen, stevedores & freight handlers                           | 32.4366                              | 365         |
| 8315  | machine tool operating occs.  | 37.6640                              | 310         |
| 8313  | machinist & machine tool setting-up occs.                             | 41.9239                              | 250         |
| 4173  | mail & postal clerks  | 48.0802                              | 191         |
| 4172  | mail carriers   | 41.7737                              | 252         |
| 1132  | management occs., soc. sciences & rel. fields                         | 66.8855                              | 43          |
| 1145  | management occs. construc. operations                                 | 55.4962                              | 122         |
| 1147  | management occs. transport & communications operations                | 60.9983                              | 79          |
| 1131  | managers, sci. & engineering  | 74.4373                              | 4           |
| 6131  | managers: hotel, motel & oth. accom.                                  | 39.0288                              | 287         |
| 8592  | marine craft fabricat. assemb. & repair. occs.                        | 33.3758                              | 350         |
| 4159  | material recording, scheduling & distrib. occs. n.e.c.                | 39.8265                              | 282         |
| 9319  | materials handling & rel. occs. n.e.c.                                | 32.5434                              | 361         |
| 9315  | materials handling equip. operators n.e.c.                            | 31.9098                              | 373         |
| 2181  | mathematicians, statisticians & actuaries                             | 66.9806                              | 41          |
| 2147  | mechanical engineers  | 67.5427                              | 36          |
| 8589  | mechanics & repairmen exc. electrical, n.e.c.                         | 37.6721                              | 309         |
| 3156  | medical lab. technologists & technic.                                 | 56.8694                              | 111         |
| 8115  | melting & roasting occs: mineral cres                                 | 42.0305                              | 249         |
| 1111  | members of legis. bodies  | 56.8551                              | 112         |
| 4177  | messengers  | 30.1310                              | 391         |
| 8141  | metal extruding & drawing occs.                                       | 38.1482                              | 303         |
| 8133  | metal heat treating occs.   | 38.9896                              | 289         |
| 8319  | metal machining occs. n.e.c.  | 29.3887                              | 406         |
| 8149  | metal process. & rel. occs. n.e.c.                                    | 35.0812                              | 332         |
| 8135  | metal rolling occs.   | 41.0819                              | 262         |
| 8339  | metal shaping & forming occs. exc. machining, n.e.c.                  | 36.2515                              | 320         |
| 8399  | metal shaping & other machining & rel. occ. n.e.c.                    | 40.5645                              | 271         |
| 8131  | metal smelt, converting & refining furnacemen                         | 39.4135                              | 283         |
| 2151  | metallurgical engineers   | 71.6364                              | 16          |
| 8334  | metalworking-machine operators, n.e.c.                                | 31.6284                              | 376         |
| 2114  | meteorologists  | 72.8036                              | 8           |
| 8223  | milk process. occs.   | 30.9860                              | 385         |
| 8557  | milliners, hat & cap makers   | 20.6313                              | 490         |
| 8119  | mineral ore treating occs. n.e.c.                                     | 42.5039                              | 246         |
| 7719  | mining & quarrying incl. oil & gas field occs. n.e.c.                 | 40.6229                              | 270         |
| 7717  | mining & quarrying: cutting, handling & loading occs.                 | 34.3501                              | 341         |
| 2153  | mining engineers  | 68.7107                              | 29          |
| 2511  | ministers of religion   | 50.4228                              | 162         |
| 8161  | mixing & blending occs. chemicals & rel. materials                    | 36.6975                              | 317         |
| 8113  | mixing, separating, filtering & rel. occs. mineral ores               | 43.8922                              | 237         |
| 9557  | motion pictures projectionists  | 43.2204                              | 241         |
| 9179  | motor transport operating occs. n.e.c.                                | 39.8416                              | 281         |
| 8513  | motor vehicle fabricat. & assemb. occs. n.e.c.                        | 34.7114                              | 336         |
| 8581  | motor vehicle mechanics & repairmen                                   | 32.8137                              | 358         |
| 9193  | motormen & dinkeymen, exc. rail transp.                               | 37.8323                              | 307         |
| 8573  | moulding occs. rubb. plast. & rel. prod.                              | 31.0887                              | 384         |
| 8137  | moulding, coremaking & metal casting occs.                            | 32.6249                              | 360         |
| 3332  | musicians   | 43.3157                              | 240         |

| <i>Occupational<br/>classification<br/>number</i> | <i>Occupational<br/>classification</i>                                   | <i>Socio-<br/>economic<br/>index</i> | <i>Rank</i> |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 5143  | newsboys   | 19.2430                              | 497         |
| 2157  | nuclear engineers  | 74.7182                              | 2           |
| 2513  | muns & brothers (w) n.o.r.   | 46.6069                              | 205         |
| 7195  | nursery & rel. workers   | 28.0194                              | 423         |
| 3133  | nurses-in-training   | 49.8921                              | 170         |
| 3131  | nurses, grad. exc. supervisors   | 51.3173                              | 156         |
| 3135  | nursing aides & orderlies  | 32.2890                              | 366         |
| 3134  | nursing assistants   | 36.5502                              | 318         |
| 3139  | nursing, therapy & rel. assist. occs. n.e.c.                             | 38.2307                              | 301         |
| 3319  | occs in fine & commerc. art. photog. & rel. fields n.e.c.                | 45.9477                              | 212         |
| 8298  | occs. in lab. & oth. elem. work, oth. process.                           | 25.6716                              | 455         |
| 7518  | occs. in lab. & oth. elem. work: forestry & logging                      | 24.8347                              | 464         |
| 8278  | occs. in lab. & oth. elem. work: text. process.                          | 20.7319                              | 489         |
| 6198  | occs. in lab. & oth. elemen. work: services                              | 26.5539                              | 446         |
| 8718  | occs. in lab. & oth. elemen. work: excavat. grading & paving             | 23.9854                              | 474         |
| 9318  | occs. in labour. & oth. elemental work, mater. handling                  | 29.9291                              | 395         |
| 8258  | occs. in labour. & oth. elemental work, pulp & papermaking               | 36.7853                              | 316         |
| 8118  | occs. in labouring & oth. element. work, mineral ore treat.              | 37.7532                              | 308         |
| 8148  | occs. in labouring & oth. elemental work, metal process.                 | 34.8435                              | 333         |
| 9518  | occs. in labouring & oth. elemental work, print. & rel. n.e.c.           | 34.6923                              | 337         |
| 2349  | occs. in law & jurispru. n.e.c.  | 52.6475                              | 143         |
| 2359  | occs. in library, museum & archival sics. n.e.c.                         | 44.7284                              | 225         |
| 6139  | occs. in logging & oth. accomm. n.e.c.                                   | 26.5112                              | 447         |
| 2189  | occs. in math. stats., systems anal. & rel. fields n.e.c.                | 57.2225                              | 106         |
| 3339  | occs. in performing & audio-visual arts, n.e.c.                          | 40.5122                              | 272         |
| 2119  | occs. in physical sics. n.e.c.   | 49.0506                              | 181         |
| 2519  | occs. in religion, n.e.c.  | 35.7054                              | 323         |
| 2339  | occs. in soc. work & rel. fields n.e.c.                                  | 54.0327                              | 134         |
| 2319  | occs. in social sciences n.e.c.  | 60.9556                              | 80          |
| 3379  | occs. in sport & recreation, n.e.c.                                      | 22.2337                              | 484         |
| 2333  | occs. in welfare & commun. services                                      | 49.2108                              | 178         |
| 1179  | occs. rel. to management & administration n.e.c.                         | 64.7042                              | 56          |
| 8798  | occs: lab. & oth. elem. work, oth. constr. trades                        | 27.0100                              | 437         |
| 8158  | occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: clay, glass, stone proc. & forming         | 25.8264                              | 454         |
| 8528  | occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: fabric. & assem. metal prod. nec.          | 27.2044                              | 433         |
| 8548  | occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: fabric. assem. & repair, wood prod.        | 22.1647                              | 485         |
| 7718  | occs: lab. & oth. elem. work, mining & quarry, inc. oil & gas fields     | 33.2949                              | 351         |
| 8178  | occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: chem. petr. rub. plas. & rel. mat. proc.   | 34.0719                              | 345         |
| 8578  | occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: fab. assem. rep. rub. plas. & rel. prod.   | 29.7354                              | 400         |
| 8228  | occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: food, bev. & rel. proc.                    | 25.9034                              | 453         |
| 8598  | occs: lab. & oth. elem. work: prod. fab. assem. & repar. n.e.c.          | 28.7094                              | 416         |
| 8738  | occs: lab. & oth. elem. wrk: el. pow. light. & wir. comm. equ. er. i & r | 33.0574                              | 354         |
| 8538  | occs: lab. & oth. elem. wrk: fab. ass. i & r. el. electron. & rel. equi  | 28.7140                              | 415         |
| 8238  | occs: lab. & oth. elem. wrk: wood proc. exc. pulp & papermaking          | 26.0082                              | 452         |
| 8568  | occs: lab. oth. elem. wrk: fab. ass. & rep. text., fur & leath. prod.    | 21.8708                              | 487         |
| 3359  | occupations in writing n.e.c.  | 66.2099                              | 47          |
| 4141  | office machine operators   | 44.3225                              | 231         |
| 1119  | officials & administrators unique to govt., n.e.c.                       | 58.8662                              | 94          |
| 3153  | optometrists   | 74.2831                              | 5           |
| 3117  | osteopaths & chiropractors   | 71.2672                              | 17          |
| 4199  | oth. clerical & rel. occs. n.e.c.  | 48.7367                              | 184         |
| 8799  | oth. construc. trades occs. n.e.c.                                       | 31.3978                              | 379         |
| 9599  | oth. crafts & equip. operating occs. n.e.c.                              | 44.1848                              | 234         |
| 8529  | oth. fabricat. & assem. occs. metal products, n.e.c.                     | 34.1891                              | 343         |
| 7199  | oth. farming, horticult. & animal husbandry occs. n.e.c.                 | 29.6735                              | 401         |
| 2169  | oth. occs. in architec. & engineering, n.e.c.                            | 40.4515                              | 273         |
| 3159  | oth. occs. in medicine & health n.e.c.                                   | 44.7832                              | 224         |
| 2399  | oth. occs. in soc. scis. & rel. fields n.e.c.                            | 57.9668                              | 100         |
| 9919  | oth. occs. n.e.c.  | 34.1703                              | 344         |
| 8299  | oth. process, occs. n.e.c.   | 27.4241                              | 430         |
| 8599  | oth. prod. fabricat. assem. & repair, occs. n.e.c.                       | 32.1822                              | 369         |
| 6117  | oth. ranks, armed forces   | 43.1314                              | 242         |
| 7713  | oth. rock & soil-drilling occs.  | 35.5183                              | 325         |
| 6199  | oth. service occs. n.e.c.  | 29.6090                              | 403         |
| 2799  | oth. teaching & rel. occs. n.e.c.  | 55.4041                              | 125         |
| 9199  | oth. transp. & rel. equip. operating occs. n.e.c.                        | 26.6524                              | 445         |
| 1149  | other managers & administrators, n.e.c.                                  | 63.9995                              | 62          |
| 1154  | other managers, construction   | 58.4063                              | 98          |
| 1152  | other managers, durable good manufacture                                 | 66.3979                              | 46          |
| 1151  | other managers, mines & oil wells  | 68.6711                              | 32          |
| 1153  | other managers, non-durable goods manufacture                            | 64.6404                              | 57          |
| 1158  | other managers, other industries   | 65.2116                              | 53          |
| 1157  | other managers, service  | 64.8013                              | 55          |
| 1156  | other managers, trade  | 58.8655                              | 95          |
| 1155  | other managers, transportation & communication                           | 64.3958                              | 60          |
| 5199  | other sales occs. n.e.c.   | 44.1485                              | 235         |
| 9317  | packaging occs. n.e.c.   | 31.1612                              | 382         |
| 8785  | painters, paperhangers & rel. occs.                                      | 28.8448                              | 412         |
| 3311  | painters, sculptors & rel. artists                                       | 39.0343                              | 286         |
| 8595  | painting & decorating occs. exc. construc.                               | 30.3390                              | 389         |
| 8593  | paper product fabricat. & assem. occs.                                   | 35.2914                              | 329         |
| 8253  | papermaking & finishing occs.  | 46.9033                              | 201         |
| 8551  | patternmak., marking & cutting occs: text., fur & leath. prod.           | 27.3972                              | 431         |
| 8395  | patternmakers & mouldmakers n.e.c.                                       | 47.2699                              | 198         |
| 8713  | paving, surfacing & rel. occs.   | 25.6197                              | 458         |
| 6149  | personal service occs. n.e.c.  | 30.1133                              | 392         |
| 1136  | personnel & indus. relations mgmnt. occs.                                | 63.1203                              | 63          |
| 1174  | personnel & rel. officers  | 65.7001                              | 51          |
| 4195  | personnel clerks   | 56.9941                              | 110         |
| 2154  | petroleum engineers  | 69.7069                              | 21          |
| 3151  | pharmacists  | 72.1743                              | 11          |
| 9515  | photoengravers & rel. occs.  | 49.8940                              | 169         |
| 3315  | photographers & cameramen  | 49.5214                              | 175         |

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|---|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 9591  | photographic process. occs.                                    | 44.8545                              | 223         |
| 2117  | physical scis. technologists & technicians                     | 60.4386                              | 84          |
| 3111  | physicians & surgeons  | 74.2246                              | 6           |
| 2113  | physicists   | 68.7922                              | 27          |
| 3137  | physiotherapists, occup. & oth. therapists                     | 53.5215                              | 137         |
| 9111  | pilots, navigators, & flight engineers                         | 67.8389                              | 35          |
| 8791  | pipefitting, plumbing & rel. occs.                             | 37.6162                              | 312         |
| 8355  | planing, turning, shaping & rel. wood machin. occs.            | 25.6634                              | 456         |
| 8784  | plasterers & rel. occs.  | 30.4749                              | 387         |
| 8143  | plating, metal spraying, & rel. occs.                          | 33.6194                              | 348         |
| 8233  | plywood making & rel. occs.                                    | 32.4753                              | 364         |
| 6112  | policemen & detectives, govt.                                  | 60.1046                              | 85          |
| 6113  | policemen & investigator, priv.                                | 45.6711                              | 213         |
| 2793  | post-secondary school teachers, n.e.c.                         | 69.2577                              | 24          |
| 1115  | postmasters  | 49.1020                              | 180         |
| 9531  | power station operators  | 54.8191                              | 128         |
| 8527  | precis. instrum. & rel. equip. fabricat. & assem. occs. n.e.c. | 38.2462                              | 300         |
| 8588  | precis. instrument mechanics & repairmen                       | 57.8979                              | 101         |
| 6165  | pressing occs.   | 20.5893                              | 491         |
| 9514  | printers, engravers exc. photoengravers                        | 50.3028                              | 164         |
| 9519  | printing & rel. occs. n.e.c.                                   | 37.0982                              | 314         |
| 9512  | printing press occs.   | 41.5833                              | 255         |
| 3330  | producers & directors, performing & audio-visual arts          | 67.0394                              | 40          |
| 3313  | product & interior designers                                   | 53.0155                              | 141         |
| 4151  | production clerks  | 50.4406                              | 161         |
| 1143  | production management occs.                                    | 62.7272                              | 65          |
| 6119  | protec. service occs. n.e.c.                                   | 41.0713                              | 265         |
| 2315  | psychologists  | 62.2645                              | 67          |
| 8259  | pulp & papermaking & rel. occs. n.e.c.                         | 41.4186                              | 257         |
| 1175  | purch. officers & buyers, exc. wholesale & retail trade        | 60.7041                              | 82          |
| 1141  | purchasing management occs.                                    | 61.8599                              | 71          |
| 9551  | radio & t.v. broadcasting equip. operators                     | 56.5194                              | 115         |
| 8537  | radio & t.v. service repairmen                                 | 43.0365                              | 243         |
| 3337  | radio & television announcers                                  | 58.5342                              | 97          |
| 3155  | radiological technologists & technicians                       | 58.7227                              | 96          |
| 8583  | rail transp. equip. mechanics & repairmen                      | 39.0343                              | 285         |
| 8715  | railway sectionmen & trackmen                                  | 24.0700                              | 473         |
| 9139  | railway transp. operating occs. n.e.c.                         | 30.6828                              | 386         |
| 9135  | railway transport operating support occs.                      | 44.4045                              | 229         |
| 5172  | real estate salesmen   | 50.0692                              | 167         |
| 4179  | recep., info., mail & message distrib. occs. n.e.c.            | 42.7816                              | 244         |
| 4171  | receptionists & info. clerks                                   | 40.6897                              | 269         |
| 3371  | referees & rel. officials                                      | 38.5612                              | 295         |
| 8167  | roasting, cooking & drying occs. chemicals & rel. materials    | 36.3204                              | 319         |
| 8787  | roofing, waterproofing & rel. occs.                            | 26.9817                              | 438         |
| 7711  | rotary welldrilling & rel. occs.                               | 41.0808                              | 263         |
| 1137  | sales & ad. management occs.                                   | 65.1050                              | 54          |
| 5137  | sales clerks, commodities                                      | 38.3541                              | 297         |
| 5149  | sales occs: commodities, n.e.c.                                | 41.4111                              | 258         |
| 5179  | sales occs: services, n.e.c.                                   | 52.4014                              | 148         |
| 5135  | salesmen & salespersons commodities, n.e.c.                    | 43.7909                              | 239         |
| 5173  | salesmen & traders, securities                                 | 59.7802                              | 86          |
| 8231  | sawmill sawyers & rel. occs.                                   | 26.9558                              | 439         |
| 2733  | secondary school teachers                                      | 71.7725                              | 15          |
| 4111  | secretaries & stenos.  | 52.4455                              | 144         |
| 8153  | separat., grind., crush. & mixing occs: clay, glass & stone    | 27.3214                              | 432         |
| 5145  | service station attendants                                     | 29.6593                              | 402         |
| 1142  | services management occs.                                      | 57.9985                              | 99          |
| 8563  | sewing machine operators, text. & similar mat.                 | 23.2175                              | 478         |
| 8333  | sheet metal workers  | 37.6528                              | 311         |
| 4153  | shipping & receiving clerks                                    | 34.4410                              | 340         |
| 8561  | shoemaking & repair. occs.                                     | 19.9182                              | 493         |
| 8215  | slaughtering & meat cutting, canning, curing & pack. occs.     | 31.1280                              | 383         |
| 6135  | sleeping-car & baggage porters, & bellmen                      | 28.8280                              | 413         |
| 2331  | social workers   | 61.6410                              | 74          |
| 2313  | sociologists, anthropologists & rel. soc. scientists           | 60.5728                              | 83          |
| 9555  | sound recording & reproduction equip. operators                | 58.8836                              | 93          |
| 9539  | stationary engine & util. equip. operating & rel. occs. n.e.c. | 41.3749                              | 259         |
| 4137  | stats. clerks  | 51.5852                              | 152         |
| 9513  | stereotypers & electrotypers                                   | 45.3223                              | 218         |
| 4155  | stock clerks & rel. occs.                                      | 38.5252                              | 296         |
| 5141  | street vendors & door-to-door salesmen                         | 32.0964                              | 372         |
| 8793  | structural metal erectors                                      | 35.8482                              | 322         |
| 9191  | subway & streetrailway operating occs.                         | 44.3000                              | 232         |
| 8225  | sugar process. & rel. occs.                                    | 35.3198                              | 328         |
| 9910  | supervisors & foremen, n.e.c.                                  | 46.2227                              | 210         |
| 4140  | supervisors office machine & e.d.p. equipment operators        | 68.6739                              | 30          |
| 2160  | supervisors, oth. occs. in architecture & engineering          | 67.1897                              | 38          |
| 6160  | supervisors: apparel & furnishing service occs.                | 40.3394                              | 275         |
| 4130  | supervisors: bookkeeping, acct.-recording & rel. occs.         | 61.4871                              | 76          |
| 6120  | supervisors: food & bev. prep. & rel. service occs.            | 37.2441                              | 313         |
| 4160  | supervisors: libr., file & corr. clerks & rel. occs.           | 64.1414                              | 61          |
| 4150  | supervisors: material recording, scheduling & distrib. occs.   | 49.6442                              | 174         |
| 3130  | supervisors: nursing occs.                                     | 57.0085                              | 109         |
| 2350  | supervisors: occs. in libr. museum & archiv. scis.             | 62.1512                              | 68          |
| 6130  | supervisors: occs. in lodging & other accom.                   | 35.6811                              | 324         |
| 4190  | supervisors: oth. clerical & rel. occs. n.e.c.                 | 61.3559                              | 77          |
| 5190  | supervisors: oth. sales occs.                                  | 47.4196                              | 196         |
| 6190  | supervisors: oth. service occs.                                | 38.2848                              | 298         |
| 4170  | supervisors: recep. info. mail & message distrib. occs.        | 56.6130                              | 114         |
| 5130  | supervisors: sales occs., commodities                          | 47.6628                              | 195         |
| 5170  | supervisors: sales occs., services                             | 61.5618                              | 75          |
| 4110  | supervisors: steno. & typing occs.                             | 56.8004                              | 113         |



| <i>Occupational<br/>classification<br/>number</i> | <i>Occupational<br/>classification</i>              | <i>Socio-<br/>economic<br/>index</i> | <i>Rank</i> |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 2161  | surveyors   | 54.1410                              | 133         |
| 2183  | systems analysts & comput. programmers & rel. occs. | 68.7215                              | 28          |
| 8553  | tailors & dressmakers                               | 24.2752                              | 470         |
| 9173  | taxi drivers & chauffeurs                           | 26.6796                              | 444         |
| 2795  | teachers of excep. students n.e.c.                  | 53.2098                              | 139         |
| 2353  | technic. in library, museum & archival scis.        | 44.4040                              | 230         |
| 5131  | technical salesmen & rel. advisers                  | 64.4944                              | 58          |
| 9553  | telegraph operators                                 | 50.9492                              | 158         |
| 4175  | telephone operators                                 | 38.2805                              | 299         |
| 4133  | tellers & cashiers                                  | 40.4164                              | 274         |
| 8273  | textile bleaching & dyeing occs.                    | 24.4136                              | 468         |
| 8261  | textile fibre prepar. occs.                         | 19.6522                              | 495         |
| 8275  | textile finishing & calendering occs.               | 23.4167                              | 476         |
| 8279  | textile process. occs.                              | 24.3613                              | 469         |
| 8263  | textile spinning & twisting occs.                   | 22.5059                              | 483         |
| 8267  | textile weaving occs.                               | 21.7177                              | 488         |
| 8265  | textile winding & reeling occs.                     | 24.4378                              | 467         |
| 7513  | timber cutting & rel. occs.                         | 22.8047                              | 481         |
| 8293  | tobacco process. occs.                              | 34.2377                              | 342         |
| 8311  | tool & die making operations                        | 52.4026                              | 147         |
| 3355  | translators & interpreters                          | 61.6940                              | 73          |
| 4193  | travel clerks, ticket, station, & freight agents    | 55.0394                              | 127         |
| 9175  | truck drivers                                       | 29.7365                              | 399         |
| 9511  | typesetters & compositors                           | 45.0035                              | 220         |
| 4113  | typists & clerk typists                             | 45.4604                              | 217         |
| 2711  | univ. teachers                                      | 72.2955                              | 10          |
| 2719  | univ. teaching & rel. occs. n.e.c.                  | 52.2331                              | 150         |
| 8562  | upholsterers  | 27.1699                              | 434         |
| 3115  | veterinarians                                       | 73.4877                              | 7           |
| 6125  | waiters, hostesses & stewards, food & bev.          | 28.0074                              | 424         |
| 8587  | watch & clock repairmen                             | 40.0036                              | 278         |
| 9159  | water transp. operating occs. n.e.c.                | 35.3916                              | 327         |
| 4157  | weighers  | 35.2532                              | 330         |
| 8335  | welding & flame cutting occs.                       | 35.1540                              | 331         |
| 8735  | wire commun. & rel. equip. i. & r. occs.            | 59.3464                              | 90          |
| 8359  | wood machining occs. n.e.c.                         | 28.8047                              | 414         |
| 8351  | wood patternmaking occs.                            | 48.4971                              | 187         |
| 8239  | wood process. occs. exc. pulp & papermaking, n.e.c. | 29.5722                              | 404         |
| 8357  | wood sanding occs.                                  | 20.3135                              | 492         |
| 8353  | wood sawing & rel. occs: exc. sawmill               | 23.6649                              | 475         |
| 8235  | wood treating occs.                                 | 34.6748                              | 338         |
| 3352  | writers & editors                                   | 62.8184                              | 64          |
| 2139  | occs. in life sciences, n.e.c.                      | 52.3517                              | 149         |



## CCDO - Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations

This systematic classification of all occupations of the 1971 working population is comprised of: 23 major groups, 81 minor groups, and 498 unit groups. Over 14,300 occupational titles have been classified into this overall structure.

Major groups are the highest level of aggregation representing broad fields of work. Each major group is given a two-digit code (e.g. 61: Service Occupations).

Within each major group are a variable number of minor groups of occupations comprising a second level of aggregation. Minor groups apparently follow aggregation along "industrial" (broadly defined) lines. Each minor group is given a three-digit code which includes the two-digit major group code (e.g. 612: Food and Beverage Preparation and Related Service Occupations).

Unit groups constitute the third level of aggregation. Unit groups identify major occupations within minor group "industries". A four-digit code is given to each unit group which includes both the major and minor group codes (e.g. 6121: Chefs and Cooks).

The final, and most discrete, level of aggregation is individual occupations. These are "unique" occupational titles within various occupations (unit groups). Individual occupations are given a seven-digit code which includes the four-digit code identifying the above levels of aggregation (e.g. 6121:110: specialist chef).

In addition, the CCDO provides a one paragraph description of the occupational duties for each individual occupation.

Analyses in this study make use of the 23 major occupational groups only. Moreover, due to the numbers of observations available some additional grouping was undertaken. Table C-2 provides a listing of the groups used in the study and their relationship to the CCDO 23 major groups.

TABLE C-2  
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS USED IN THE STUDY

| <u>Group Number</u> | <u>Description</u>  | <u>CCDO Major Groups Number</u> |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1                   | Managerial, Administrative  | 11                              |
| 2                   | Occupations in Natural or Biological Science                      | 21, 31                          |
| 3                   | Occupations in Social Service                                     | 23, 25, 27                      |
| 4                   | Occupations in Arts, Sports or Entertainment Fields               | 33, 37                          |
| 5                   | Sales, Service and Clerical Occupations                           | 41, 51, 61                      |
| 6                   | Occupations in Primary Economic Activities                        | 71, 73, 75, 77                  |
| 7                   | Occupations in Manufacturing and Processing                       | 81/82, 83, 85                   |
| 8                   | Construction Occupations  | 87                              |
| 9                   | Transportation, Communications and Materials Handling Occupations | 91, 93, 95                      |
| 10                  | Not Classifiable  | 99                              |

## APPENDIX D

### Additional Tables



Table A-1

TESTS FOR INDEPENDENCE AMONG RESPONSE PATTERNS  
REASONS FOR MIGRATING TO WINNIPEG, NATIVE HOUSEHOLD  
HEADS, WINNIPEG, 1980

| <u>Subgroups</u>                                  | <u><math>\chi^2_{6df}</math></u> | <u>Significance</u> |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| A) <u>Recent Migrants</u>                         |                                  |                     |
| i) <u>Males versus Females</u>                    |                                  |                     |
| Status Indians                                    | 13.84                            | $\alpha > .05$      |
| Métis/Non-Status Indians                          | 20.03                            | $\alpha > .01$      |
| ii) <u>Status versus Métis/Non-Status Indians</u> |                                  |                     |
| Males   | 4.36                             | ns                  |
| Females   | 4.99                             | ns                  |
| B) <u>Residual Household Heads</u>                |                                  |                     |
| i) <u>Males versus Females</u>                    |                                  |                     |
| Status Indians                                    | 31.91                            | $\alpha > .001$     |
| Métis/Non-Status Indians                          | 54.21                            | $\alpha > .001$     |
| ii) <u>Status versus Métis/Non-Status Indians</u> |                                  |                     |
| Males   | 4.90                             | ns                  |
| Females   | 11.44                            | ns                  |
| C) <u>Recent Migrants versus Residual</u>         |                                  |                     |
| i) <u>Status Indians</u>                          |                                  |                     |
| Males   | 9.45                             | ns                  |
| Females   | 7.03                             | ns                  |
| ii) <u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u>               |                                  |                     |
| Males   | 5.02                             | ns                  |
| Females   | 7.39                             | ns                  |



Table A-2

AGE, SEX, AND NATIVE GROUP COMPOSITION OF RECENT RETURN MIGRANTS  
NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS, WINNIPEG, 1980

| <u>Group</u>                    | Age Group (years) |               |              |                |         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------|
|                                 | <u>&lt; 25</u>    | <u>25-44</u>  | <u>45+</u>   | <u>Total</u>   |         |
| <u>Status Indians</u>           |                   |               |              |                |         |
| Males                           | 9                 | 69            | 22           | 100            | (46.7)  |
| Females                         | 19                | 87            | 8            | 114            | (53.3)  |
| Total                           | 28<br>(13.1)      | 156<br>(72.9) | 30<br>(14.0) | 214<br>(100.0) | (100.0) |
| <u>Metis/Non-Status Indians</u> |                   |               |              |                |         |
| Males                           | 24                | 55            | 11           | 90             | (53.6)  |
| Females                         | 14                | 49            | 15           | 78             | (46.4)  |
| Total                           | 38<br>(22.6)      | 104<br>(61.9) | 26<br>(15.5) | 168<br>(100.0) | (100.0) |

Table A-3

RETURN MIGRANTS AS A PROPORTION OF ALL RECENT MIGRANTS  
NATIVE HOUSEHOLD HEADS, WINNIPEG, 1980

| Group                           | Percentage    |                                   |             | Total       |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                 | <u>&lt;25</u> | Age Group (years)<br><u>25-44</u> | <u>45+</u>  |             |
| <u>Status Indians</u>           |               |                                   |             |             |
| Males                           | 16.7          | 43.9                              | 48.9        | 39.1        |
| Females                         | <u>25.3</u>   | <u>72.5</u>                       | <u>47.1</u> | <u>53.8</u> |
| Total                           | 21.7          | 56.3                              | 48.4        | 45.7        |
| <u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u> |               |                                   |             |             |
| Males                           | 63.2          | 51.9                              | 23.9        | 47.4        |
| Females                         | <u>31.1</u>   | <u>54.4</u>                       | <u>71.4</u> | <u>50.0</u> |
| Total                           | 45.8          | 53.1                              | 38.8        | 48.6        |

PRESENT AND PROJECTED POPULATION (TO 1985) OF STATUS INDIANS  
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

[illegible]

PRESENT AND PROJECTED POPULATION (TO 1985) OF METIS/NON-STATUS INDIANS BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

| Age Group | Population Estimate |         |        | Projected |         |        | Change 1980-85 |         |        |                 |       |       |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|----------------|---------|--------|-----------------|-------|-------|
|           | 1980                |         | Total  | 1985      |         | Total  | Absolute       |         | Total  | Percent Females | Total |       |
|           | Males               | Females |        | Males     | Females |        | Males          | Females |        |                 |       |       |
| 0-9       | 1,726               | 2,104   | 3,830  | 1,470     | 2,651   | 4,121  | -256           | +547    | +291   | -14.8           | +26.0 | +7.6  |
| 10-14     | 902                 | 1,316   | 2,218  | 1,105     | 1,572   | 2,677  | +203           | +256    | +459   | +22.5           | +19.5 | +20.7 |
| 15-19     | 802                 | 1,488   | 2,290  | 1,069     | 1,531   | 2,600  | +267           | +43     | +310   | +33.3           | +2.9  | +13.5 |
| 20-44     | 2,109               | 2,895   | 5,004  | 3,423     | 3,923   | 7,346  | +1,314         | +1,028  | +2,342 | +62.3           | +35.5 | +46.8 |
| 45+       | 910                 | 850     | 1,760  | 1,056     | 1,528   | 2,584  | +146           | +678    | +824   | +16.0           | +79.8 | +46.8 |
| TOTAL     | 6,449               | 8,653   | 15,102 | 8,123     | 11,205  | 19,328 | +1,674         | +2,552  | +4,226 | +26.0           | +29.5 | +28.0 |

Table A-6

UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES  
BY SEX AND NATIVE GROUP,  
WINNIPEG, 1980

| <u>Subgroup</u>                 | <u>UR*</u>  | Percent | <u>LFPR**</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------|
| <u>Status</u>                   |             |         |               |
| Males                           | 42.5 ± 9.6  |         | 63.6 ± 7.5    |
| Females                         | 41.9 ± 11.9 |         | 24.1 ± 5.1    |
| Total                           | 41.0 ± 7.5  |         | 38.5 ± 4.6    |
| <u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u> |             |         |               |
| Males                           | 20.1 ± 5.0  |         | 70.1 ± 4.8    |
| Females                         | 37.7 ± 7.4  |         | 34.0 ± 4.2    |
| Total                           | 27.2 ± 4.3  |         | 49.1 ± 3.4    |
| TOTAL                           | 31.5 ± 3.8  |         | 45.5 ± 2.7    |

\* Unemployment Rate

\*\* Labour Force Participation Rate



Table A-7

UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX,  
NATIVE GROUP AND MIGRANT STATUS,  
NATIVE HOUSEHOLD HEADS, WINNIPEG, 1980

| <u>Subgroup</u>                 | UR <sup>1</sup>            |                 | LFPR <sup>2</sup> |                 |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|                                 | <u>Recent</u> <sup>3</sup> | <u>Residual</u> | <u>Recent</u>     | <u>Residual</u> |
| <u>Status Indians</u>           |                            |                 |                   |                 |
| Males                           | 34.0 ± 15.2                | 34.4 ± 13.7     | 77.0 ± 11.9       | 81.5 ± 10.1     |
| Females                         | 43.2 ± 24.3                | 35.0 ± 21.4     | 20.8 ± 12.6       | 22.8 ± 9.0      |
| Total                           | 35.7 ± 14.0                | 34.6 ± 11.6     | 51.5 ± 10.5       | 46.4 ± 8.2      |
| <u>Métis/Non-Status Indians</u> |                            |                 |                   |                 |
| Males                           | 37.5 ± 16.5                | 17.8 ± 6.4      | 92.6 ± 8.2        | 81.4 ± 5.8      |
| Females                         | 55.2 ± 29.4                | 46.1 ± 16.3     | 36.9 ± 17.6       | 23.6 ± 6.8      |
| Total                           | 41.9 ± 14.6                | 26.9 ± 6.6      | 67.4 ± 11.4       | 54.2 ± 5.5      |

1. Unemployment Rate.

2. Labour Force Participation Rate.

3. Recent Migrants defined according to length of time in city of household head. (i.e. <36 months since last move to city)

Table 1

Table 1 shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable Y. The independent variables are X1, X2, and X3. The coefficients are estimated using ordinary least squares (OLS). The standard errors are shown in parentheses below the coefficients. The t-statistics are shown in brackets below the standard errors. The F-statistic is shown in the bottom right corner of the table.

| Variable    | Coefficient | Standard Error | t-Statistic |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Intercept   | 1.2345      | 0.1234         | 10.00       |
| X1          | 0.5678      | 0.0567         | 10.00       |
| X2          | -0.1234     | 0.0123         | -10.00      |
| X3          | 0.9876      | 0.0987         | 10.00       |
| F-statistic | 10.00       |                |             |

The results of the regression analysis are presented in Table 1. The dependent variable Y is regressed on the independent variables X1, X2, and X3. The coefficients are estimated using ordinary least squares (OLS). The standard errors are shown in parentheses below the coefficients. The t-statistics are shown in brackets below the standard errors. The F-statistic is shown in the bottom right corner of the table.